

THE

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION

IN IRELAND

SCHOOL YEAR 1905-6.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN.

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THE

SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION
IN IRELAND,

SCHOOL YEAR 1905-6.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL GORDON,
EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

May it please Your Excellency,

WE, the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland submit to Your Excellency this our Seventy-second Report. In this report the statistics of attendances, religious denominations, &c., in the schools, are for the year ended 31st December, 1905, the financial statements are for the year ended 31st March, 1906, and the general information is brought up to the end of the school year, viz., the 30th June, 1906.

The action of the Commissioners in withdrawing salary from National teachers for inefficiency in the discharge of their school duties has been made the subject of adverse criticism and attack within the past three months. It has been represented that teachers who had served successfully under the Results system have been discontinued because they failed to accommodate themselves to the new order of things, and have been dismissed on small pensions, or without pensions, through no fault of their own. In support of this criticism attention was drawn to the return, recently furnished to the House of Commons, of teachers dismissed for inefficiency or degraded to the position of assistant within the last ten years. An examination of the figures of the return, it was alleged, shows that dismissal on the vague charge of inefficiency has increased 200 per cent. since the new system was introduced in 1900.

Dismissals of teachers for inefficiency.

We think it desirable to place before Your Excellency the following statement on this subject :—

An examination of the records of the teachers dismissed since 1900 fails to lend proof to the theory that the failures of the new system were even moderately efficient teachers under the Results system. So far is this from being the case that in an overwhelming majority of these dismissals the teachers had been officially censured for inefficiency even previously to 1900. An exhaustive examination has been made of the fifty-one cases, given in the Parliamentary return, for the year 1905. It appears that in forty-nine cases, *i.e.*, in all except two, the teachers had been officially reprimanded for inefficiency before 1900 ; in nine cases fines varying from £2 to £5 had been inflicted for inefficiency ; in five other cases depression, either permanent or temporary, in classification, had been ordered for the same cause. It would so appear that these forty-nine teachers had been clearly convicted of failure to conduct their schools satisfactorily before the new programme was introduced or the training in manual instruction and elementary science thought of. With regard to the two cases where there is no record in the books of the Office of official censure previously to 1900, both are cases of assistant teachers—one a young woman, thirty-six years of age in 1905, and married ; the other was dismissed at the express desire of the manager, who said he concurred in the view that she was thoroughly inefficient and a hindrance to the improvement of the school, and he trusted, for the sake of the principal and in the interests of the pupils, she would be called upon to retire. Such a statement from a manager needs no comment.

If, however, further proof is needed of the want of foundation for the theory, it may be found in the examination of the details of the inspectors' reports which led to penal action. Were there any grounds for the belief that a failure to take up new subjects, for which they had no aptitude, led to these teachers being dismissed, one would expect to find in the reports some evidences of success in their treatment of *reading*, *writing*, and *arithmetic*, and the mere elementary subjects of instruction. But such is not the case. The inefficiency complained of by the inspectors was largely in respect of the very essentials of a National school education—the teaching of *English*, *arithmetic*, and *needlework*, and in no case has salary been withdrawn where the teaching of these subjects showed merit.

These statements are founded on a careful examination of the cases of dismissal in 1905. There is no reason to suppose that an examination of the cases in 1904 or 1903 would lead to different conclusions.*

* Since the above was written, a return has been prepared which shows that of 298 teachers who have been compelled to retire since 1900, only two could be said to have borne good characters as teachers prior to 1900.

The disparity between the number of teachers dismissed during the last years of the Results system (nil in 1896, 6 in 1897, 16 in 1898, 24 in 1899), and the number at present (an average of 50 per annum for the past three years) requires some words of comment. This disparity arises partly from the fact that under the Results system there was an automatic punishment for inefficiency and neglect of duty. The teacher's income varied with his industry and skill: when he relaxed in his efforts, results fees were diminished, and thus his want of efficiency brought its own penalty. Under a scale of fixed salaries (as at present) the necessity for official action in the case of a decline in the state of the school is more marked.

Even before the Results system was abolished it became clear that too much leniency was shown to inefficient teachers, and that some more stringent measures were necessary. The inspectors' reports bore witness to a great deal of inefficient school-keeping throughout the country which neither fines nor reprimands could remedy. In order to deal with this evil, we prescribed certain penalties which it was hoped would lead to a systematic method of dealing with inefficiency. The scale of penalties, sanctioned by Board's Order of 2nd May, 1899, was, in brief, as follows:—

1st year.—Teacher reprimanded and warned;

2nd year.—If no improvement, temporary depression in class for one or more quarters;

3rd year.—Permanent depression in class, and retention on trial for a year;

4th year.—Dismissal.

These penalties naturally fell into disuse with the abolition of the old system. When the system of "class" salaries was abolished, the terms did not apply any longer, but the principle underlying the regulations has been maintained. The regulations of 1899 insisted on due warning being given to an inefficient teacher, and that principle has always been preserved; and the records of the fifty-one cases of the year 1905, above referred to, prove conclusively that no teacher was dismissed until after several reprimands and warnings. No case of dismissal after "one bad report" is on record. Dismissal is not resorted to until it is apparent that there is no chance of the teacher's bringing the school again to a satisfactory state of efficiency.

The number of dismissals in the years 1900, 1901 and 1902, which averaged 21 per annum, was low compared with the three ensuing years, when it averaged 50. The former years were the years of transition—when the new system was just beginning, and a great degree of leniency was observed in consequence both by us and by our inspectors. The number

of teachers dismissed in each of the last three years is not large. It represents fifty out of about 12,200 teachers; i.e. one in every 244 teachers, or approximately about four per 1,000.

It is a fact that the Pensions system is so arranged that during the last five years of a teacher's service the pension assigned increases from about two-thirds of the maximum to the maximum amount. Thus, a teacher retiring five years before he reaches the age for full pension receives a pension about 30 per cent. less than the maximum. This defect is well known to us, and we have urged upon the Treasury the desirability of a change in the scale in this respect; but this is a matter not in our control.

A request has been put forward on behalf of the teachers, that where teachers are dismissed through the exigencies, real or supposed, of a new system, the addition of a number of years to their actual service should be made, so as to qualify for full pension. We have no power to make this concession, but we have made a representation on the subject to the Treasury.

It has been proposed that cases of inefficiency should be referred for appeal to a commission of "independent" persons. Apart from the absurdity of delegating powers of inquiry to persons who are not in our service, and over whom we could have no control, there is no apparent reason why the inspectors, as a body, should be considered unfit to supply us with all the information that is necessary in such cases. The inspectors are, from the nature of their work and their special experience, the only persons in the country properly fitted to give an expert opinion on a question of a teacher's efficiency or inefficiency. It would be unprecedented to send a commission of amateurs to decide on a point where expert knowledge is the *sine qua non* for forming a correct judgment: and it is improbable that the judgment of such a commission would have much weight with the National teachers if it was adverse to the teacher.

In nearly all cases, dismissal for inefficiency is not ordered until the senior or the chief inspector has added his opinion on the school to that of the district inspector. In the Education Office, the examination of such cases has been for the past three years entrusted to an official with expert practical knowledge of the schools. The cases are, moreover, personally examined by the Resident Commissioner.

Again, it has been suggested that dismissals have been multiplied in order to effect the amalgamation of schools. This statement is not borne out by an examination of the records. Of the 51 cases of 1905, the question of amalgamation under the terms of Rule 186 (i.e., when average attendance in either the boys' or girls' school is under 30) was considered in four cases. No

action was taken in three of these cases; in the fourth (a case of an infants' school) the school was amalgamated with the girls' school with the manager's approval.

In conclusion, it may be well to point out the responsibility that is thrown upon us to maintain the efficiency of the National schools. Where a teacher is inefficient in the discharge of his professional duties, the onus of finding a remedy is in nearly all cases laid upon us and our officers. The pupils, who are the chief sufferers, cannot make their voices heard; their parents are usually not in a position to understand the value of the teaching. Where they do see its failings, the desire not to injure a neighbour prevents them from complaining, though complaints are by no means unknown. The manager, on whom alone the local responsibility falls, feels it invidious to take severe action, and in cases of professional inefficiency, as opposed to immorality in conduct, he looks to the inspector for redress. The dislike to incur odium makes a manager slow to do anything that could be represented or misrepresented, as harsh and severe. This feeling is frequently manifested in the correspondence of managers. Thus, a manager recently, in forwarding an appeal from a dismissed teacher against the action of the Board writes:—"It is advisable, I think, that he (the teacher) be given to understand that he may put away all hope of being retained. *For obvious reasons I prefer this notice to come from the Board.*" Not all managers are so frank, but the cases in which the "obvious reasons" dictate their conduct are the rule rather than the exception.

In such circumstances a grave and painful duty devolves upon us, and in the interests of the half million of children in daily attendance at the National schools we cannot consent to the weakening of our powers of punishing cases of inefficiency in the manner best suited to preserve these interests from injury.

The revised plans and estimates for school buildings have now been under consideration for nearly four years, and we regret to state that, so far from a decision having been arrived at, the present aspect of the question is even more serious than when we called attention in our reports for 1903 and 1904 to the prolonged delay in its settlement. All grants for the building and improving of National school-houses have been suspended since August 1905, and, as the Treasury have recently attached certain conditions, impossible of acceptance by us, to their promise of funds for this service, it would seem as if the resumption of the awarding of aid has been postponed indefinitely.

Building
Grants.

In order that the present regrettable position in which we are placed may be rightly understood, it will be necessary for us to give a short account of the mode of dealing with the question of the provision of State funds for school buildings for the past twenty years.

Building Grants.

Up to and including the financial year 1887-8 there was no limit to the amount which we sanctioned in any one year towards the cost of the erection and improvement, &c., of vested school-houses. We made the grants, and the Board of Public Works framed the estimates, basing these on the amount which, having regard to the grants notified to them, and to past expenditure, they considered would become payable during the year.

Under this system frequent demands for supplementary votes became necessary, and so long ago as August, 1880, the Treasury declined to present to Parliament a supplemental estimate for £1,500 submitted by the Board of Public Works.

With a view to securing that the estimate should more nearly approximate to the expenditure, it was agreed that we should supply the Board of Works, from time to time, with information as to the grants made by us and likely to become payable in whole or in part during the financial year.

The arrangement had not, however, the desired effect, as that Board still found it necessary to send forward supplementary estimates. The Treasury consequently reconsidered the question of the estimates, and they dealt with the matter at some length in a Minute of December, 1887. They called the attention of the Irish Government to the amount (£35,000) estimated to be required for 1887-8—an increase of £5,000 over the estimate for 1886-7, of £13,000 over that for 1885-6 and of £23,560 over that for 1884-5—and they claimed a right to place a limit to the amount of the grants, or at least to the amount which might be paid in any one year. Further, it was mentioned that the total payments from all sources in respect of school buildings, including the expenses of fittings and repairs, from the 1st January, 1832, to the 31st March, 1886, amounted to £1,092,433.

We furnished the Irish Government with our observations on the points raised in the Minute. We adduced various causes which had previously impeded the erection of school-houses, viz.:—(a) the hostility of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy to the principle of vesting schools, (b) similar hostility on the part of the Presbyterian body, and (c) the difficulty in obtaining sites; and we stated that the recent removal, in a large measure, of these impediments had, naturally thrown increased burdens on the Vote. These burdens should, however, be regarded as arrears accumulated through more than half a century of comparative inactivity, and must cause an abnormal pressure for years to come.

We also pointed out that from 1840 to 1884 Building Grants were not admissible in the cases of Convent and Monastery

schools, and that bringing these schools under the ordinary rules which govern building grants, had led to further increase in the estimates.

Touching the expenditure of £1,092,433 between 1832 and 1886, we reminded the Treasury that this sum included the cost and maintenance of the office buildings in Marlborough-street, the agricultural model farms and boarding institutions, the district and minor model school establishments, and the Marlborough-street training college, with its auxiliary houses. The total cost of these buildings, &c., during the period in question, approximately stated, was upwards of £500,000, which left about £500,000 as the expenditure towards the building and maintenance of ordinary National school-houses.

Early in 1888 the Treasury made the following proposals:—

1. The amount to be inserted in the estimates to be settled in conjunction with the Commissioners of National Education as well as the Board of Public Works.

2. The amount so settled to be accepted as binding on the Commissioners in their consideration of applications for new grants.

3. The Board of Public Works to keep the Commissioners informed from time to time of the progress of expenditure and liabilities.

4. The amount thus settled and provided for each year not to be exceeded—any threatened excess to be averted by arrangements to be concerted between the Commissioners and the Board of Public Works.

Their Lordships also intimated that they were prepared to ask Parliament to provide during the next three years (*i.e.*, 1888-9, 1889-90, and 1890-1) £120,000 in all, for grants for building and improving schoolhouses, and they stated that, while this provision would involve a limitation of the grants to be made by us during these three years, they had no doubt that with our "great knowledge of the genuine educational requirements of the country we should be able to meet the really urgent cases of inadequate school buildings within this limitation."

These proposals were accepted, and grants were made under the conditions agreed to up to the year 1902. The sum placed on the estimates for each of the years 1891-96 was £30,000, with the exception of the year 1894-5, when the amount was only £28,000. This sum was increased to £40,000 for the remaining years of the period. In December, 1895, however, we were warned by Their Lordships that they should be under no obligation to continue the provision at the expiration of the triennial period 1896-9.

The arrangement agreed to in 1888 proved unsatisfactory. Experience showed that, in consequence of the multitude of applications for grants to supersede schoolhouses, condemned on sanitary grounds by the inspectors, grants could not be refused, in

Building
Grants.

many cases, even in excess of the sums annually placed on the estimates; so that, as unexpended balances could not be carried over, an apparent deficit often occurred. During the year 1894-5 the grants made by us were almost double the amount of the Vote for that year. In consequence of this state of things we were compelled in the following year to suspend all building grants for a considerable time. Serious embarrassments were thereby caused to managers who were ready to build, but could not be allowed to proceed. The grave crisis, thus created, led to a long correspondence with the Treasury, in which, supported by the Irish Government, we proposed that the annual grants for buildings should be converted into "grants-in-aid," unexpended balances being carried over. In this way, it was represented, we should be in a better position to regulate our expenditure by the amount of money at our disposal. We pointed out that in the seven years ended on 31st March, 1895, unexpended balances to the amount of £26,976 7s. 2d. were returned to the Exchequer, though the whole of this large sum was required to discharge liabilities which were accruing at the time upon grants previously made, and which had since become payable, and we urged that, in view of the insanitary condition of a very large number of Irish schoolhouses, the grants for the next three years' period should be increased to £60,000 per annum. Both these proposals were rejected by the Treasury, and grants were, as already stated, continued on the basis of the arrangement of 1888 until the year 1901-2.

In 1900 we approached the Irish Government and the Lords of the Treasury with new proposals for the years subsequent to 1902, viz.: (a) that the annual grants should be "at least £40,000 a year," the unexpended balance of each year being carried forward to the credit of the next; (b) that this Vote of at least £40,000 should be placed on the basis of a yearly renewal of the same; so that at any time we should have a period of at least two years to look forward to as covered by the Vote—"this, of course, to be limited by the time when the wants of the country in the matter of school buildings might be sufficiently provided for." (There was little prospect at that time of the latter condition being fulfilled, at an early date, as the inspectors reported as far back as September, 1898, that 770 new schoolhouses were required to supersede unsuitable structures, and, in addition, 69 new schoolhouses were needed where none at that time existed); (c) we further asked for authority to grant the entire cost of building schoolhouses in necessitous localities.

In addition to complaining of the inadequacy of the funds at our disposal, we began, about that time, to consider the necessity for improvement in the standard plans of the Board of Public Works and for increases in the official estimates for school buildings. In 1900, the system known as the "results system" was abolished, together with the meagre programme till then in use in the schools. Under the new system, it soon became

manifest that good work could not be done unless the designs of the schoolhouses were improved. The Resident Commissioner had an interview with Commissioners of the Board of Public Works in September, 1899, when recent reforms were in contemplation, and it was agreed that, in the revised plans which the Board of Public Works were then preparing, provision should be made for some of the requirements of the new system.

Upon consideration of our proposals, the Treasury refused to sanction the suggested accumulation of balances; they deferred a decision upon the treatment of necessitous districts; and finally, reminded us that we must look forward to a discontinuance of building grants at an early date. At the same time they authorized us to proceed with grants on the assumption that Parliament would be asked to vote not more than £40,000 a year in the two years 1902-3 and 1903-4.* A sum not exceeding £10,000 per annum out of this might be allotted to grants for workshops for manual and technical instruction.

In April, 1902, by suggesting certain economies in respect of well-to-do areas, we sought to provide a larger grant than two-thirds of the cost in the case of impoverished districts; and, furthermore, we proposed that, in the cases of schools vested in trustees, loans might be authorized, on approved security, to supplement the ordinary grants. In a further letter we represented that, unless more favourable terms were granted in poor districts, "the necessitous areas must continue to remain a blot on the national system of education." We, moreover, expressed our regret that sanitary and lavatory accommodation was disregarded in the standard plans, and urged upon the Government the desirability of revising the plans so as to bring them up to modern requirements.

In their reply the Treasury proposed to allow a grant, in certain cases, equal to three-quarters of the cost, but refused to sanction loans to meet the local aid required in the case of vested schools, in view, *inter alia*, of the fact that legislation would be required to give effect to this proposal. They suggested that the standard plans should be considered by a small committee.

The remarkable addendum followed, that the Treasury were considering the possibility of converting the annual building grant into a grant-in-aid, upon which there should be no surrender of unspent balances.

We agreed to the proposal to appoint a committee, and nominated the Resident Commissioner as our representative. The Treasury urged the need of expedition on the part of the committee, who should be pressed to prepare a very early

* The sums actually inserted in the estimates for this service for the past four years have been—1902-3, £35,000; 1903-4, £35,000; 1904-5, £12,500; 1905-6, £20,000

**Building
Grants.**

report, as the subject of building grants had already been under consideration for a longer time than could have been wished. The committee met in September, 1902, and reported in the following November. All this must not be forgotten in view of the circumstance that the important questions included in the reference to the committee still remain unsettled.

As no decision on the report of the committee was arrived at, we were empowered, in March, 1903, to resume the award of grants in pressing cases. In most instances in which grants have been made since that date the applicants have been called upon to furnish special plans in order that the schoolhouses should be adapted to modern requirements. A class-room for each teacher has been insisted on, and suitable and adequate hat and cloak room and lavatory accommodation have in all cases been required. The Board of Public Works furnished special estimates in connection with these plans, and, in large towns and their vicinity, considerable increases on the existing standard scale of grants were allowed; but notwithstanding these increases the grant usually fell far short of two-thirds of the cost, and as a result the managers concerned, in many instances, elected to await the sanction of an improved scale of grants which they were led to believe would be the outcome of the deliberations of the Government and the Treasury.

In our reports for the years 1903 and 1904, we have already strongly animadverted upon the serious embarrassment occasioned to us by the prolonged delay in the settlement of this question. The managers repeatedly pressed upon us the urgent nature of their applications and the necessity of providing suitable accommodation for the pupils attending their schools, but we were powerless to assist them. We were also prevented from compelling the managers of schools held in overcrowded and insanitary houses to take steps towards providing satisfactory buildings.

Notwithstanding our frequent representations, it was not until August, 1905, that the first attempt was made by the Treasury to settle the question. It had been previously intimated to us that Their Lordships requested that no new grants should be made pending the consideration of a further letter which they proposed to address to the Irish Government; and although in the circumstances we agreed to the suspension of grants for a period of only three months, we have not yet been authorised to proceed with the making of grants for either building or improving National school-houses.

The Treasury proposed to provide only for cases in a confidential return of unsuitable houses which was prepared in 1902, and which included only schools for which no applications for grants had been made. They also proposed that the Develop-

ment Grant should bear a part of the cost of the total sum required, the money voted to be spread over some years. The expenditure on any cases which might arise after that date was to be met either out of the Development Grant or from local rates. Provision was also made for giving, in necessitous cases, a grant in excess of the usual two-thirds of the cost of the building. Subsequently provision was also made for certain cases in which we had made grants which were not included in the "confidential return." In September, 1905, the proposed new plans were furnished for our consideration.

Having fully considered the proposals, we decided that we could not possibly agree to the conditions that building grants as hitherto provided should cease, and that the cases should be restricted to those included in the "confidential return."

Touching the restriction of all grants to cases mentioned in the "confidential return," we pointed out that the list was never intended to be an exhaustive one. Of the applications received by us up to the present time for grants for entirely new buildings, considerably less than half are included in it. Indeed, the principal object of the return was to provide a list of the cases of unsatisfactory school accommodation throughout the country in which managers had not taken action. Moreover, very few cases in which managers have made applications for grants to improve existing schools are mentioned in the return. The limitation of grants as proposed by the Treasury would mean the penalizing of managers who had been sufficiently zealous and alert in taking steps to provide suitable school-houses, and we could not possibly acquiesce in any scheme that did not secure priority of consideration for the claims of such managers.

We further stated that in the absence of provision by legislation or otherwise for defraying the cost of erecting and maintaining school buildings, we were unable, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of a large number of school-houses, and of the utter insufficiency of the grant which the Treasury proposed to place at our disposal, to consent to the discontinuance of the building grants as hitherto provided. If the funds for new buildings should cease the consequences would be extremely serious, and we refused to make ourselves in any sense responsible for a policy involving legislation which we were unable to introduce ourselves, and which, in existing circumstances, we believed to be impracticable.

We claimed that we and we alone were the judges of the particular class of cases to which the funds voted by Parliament for building grants should be applied, and that, subject to general rules to be agreed upon between us and the Treasury, we should be absolutely unfettered in the application of these funds.

**Building
Grants.**

We gladly accepted the proposal to give a larger proportion than two-thirds of the estimated cost of school buildings in necessitous localities.

We also drew attention to the fact that no provision had been made for increased grants in cases in which grants had been already provisionally sanctioned by us and in which the managers had had special plans, adapted to modern requirements, prepared, but had consented to postpone operations in the expectation of obtaining the benefit of the proposed improved scale of grants.

We expressed our surprise that in a matter so gravely affecting the system of National Education we had not been consulted before the proceedings were allowed to reach such an advanced stage, and we pressed for an early settlement of the questions involved.

Before proceeding to consider the plans which were prepared by the Board of Public Works we asked for and ultimately obtained—though not without some difficulty—copies of the report furnished in November, 1902, by the committee already referred to, and consequently we had the advantage of having that valuable report before us when we examined the designs of the Board of Public Works.

We regretted to find that the recommendations of the committee, with which we were practically in complete accord, did not commend themselves either to the Irish Government of the day or to the Treasury. It must be remembered that the committee, appointed by the Treasury, included only one representative of the Commissioners, the other members being the representative of the Treasury in Ireland, who was Chairman, a Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, and one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland who was specially nominated on account of his knowledge of the poorest districts in that country. The committee were directed to bear in mind that their recommendations must be based on principles of economy in view of the limited funds available, and hence the plans which they caused to be drawn up were prepared with a due regard to the absolutely essential requirements. It was, therefore, not without surprise and concern that we noticed that the revised plans of the Board of Public Works submitted to us, fell far short of what the committee recommended and of what we should desire to see as the standard designs in use in this country. In particular they did not provide in all types of school a class-room for each teacher—a condition which we had been insisting upon as essential in every instance in which managers had submitted special plans. In general we could not accept the plans as satisfying our requirements, and we so informed the Irish Government and the Treasury, explaining in some detail the modifications which we considered indispensable.

No further communication from the Treasury reached us until April, 1906, when we learned that Their Lordships apparently agreed to the formulation by us of a scheme for the expenditure of the money which they were prepared to place at our disposal ; but they withdrew their proposal to allow, in necessitous cases, a larger proportion than two-thirds of the cost of the building. In a subsequent communication, however, not only did they revert to their original attitude with reference to the restriction of all grants to the cases included in the return already mentioned, but they also proposed to limit the amount for future grants to a sum of £44,000.

We again expressed our inability to restrict our grants to cases in the " confidential return," inasmuch as the applications which had been received at the time of its preparation were deliberately excluded from it, and as it would thus be manifestly unjust to decline to aid these cases ; and we stated that in our opinion it ought to have been unnecessary to do more than point this out. To consent to any arrangement that would not enable us to deal, in the first instance, with the cases in which managers have waited for four years in the expectation that their applications would ultimately receive favourable consideration was out of the question.

We would again observe that while it is open to the Treasury to formulate for our consideration general regulations to be followed in the allocation of funds placed at our disposal for grants for school buildings, it is clearly outside their proper domain to claim to exercise any veto as to the cases that should or should not receive consideration. Our recognition of such claim would be inconsistent with the powers vested in us at the time we were constituted, whereby we were given absolute control over the funds which might be annually voted by Parliament for the purpose, amongst others, of granting aid for the erection of school-houses. Indeed Their Lordships have themselves admitted our complete immunity from interference in this regard in a letter dated the 25th August, 1880, and addressed to the Board of Public Works from which we quote :—

" It is perfectly true that the Commissioners of National Education are alone responsible for deciding what schools shall be built."

Such is the deplorable position in which the question of building grants has been left after a discussion which has been carried on for ten years. During this long period, although in England and Scotland the principles of school architecture have been constantly improved, and buildings have been erected to suit the needs of an extended curriculum, Irish schools, which were in a much more unsatisfactory state, have been restricted to plans which suited the ideas of half a century ago. Insufficient floor space, insufficient seating accommodation, insufficient class-rooms ; no provision for encouraging cleanliness and sanitation by means of the simplest form of lavatories—such are the features of the

Building
Grants.

Irish schools. In the report of the committee of 1902, it is stated with reasonableness that, under such conditions, satisfactory work cannot be done, and that the health of the teachers and pupils must suffer.

We recently called for reports from our inspectors on the condition of the schools in the cities of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, and we were informed that the overcrowded state of some of the schools in Belfast is so aggravated as seriously to endanger the health of the pupils and teachers.

One of our senior inspectors, in reporting upon the condition of the schools under his charge in that city, states as follows:—

"There are forty-six schools under my charge within the City boundary. . . . In about fourteen the floor space is more than ample. In about fourteen the floor space is ample or fairly so. In about five the floor space is limited. In about thirteen there is marked congestion." . . .

Of the fourteen in which the floor space is ample he states:—

"The school-rooms are almost universally too large, and the class-rooms are insufficient in number, and, with very few exceptions, much too small. The following are the dimensions of some of the class-rooms:—18 feet by 10 feet, 16 feet by 7½ feet, 11 feet by 7½ feet, 16 feet by 12 feet, 14 feet by 11 feet, 14 feet by 11 feet, 15 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet by 9 feet, 13 feet by 15 feet, 19 feet by 9½ feet, 14 feet by 9½ feet, 13½ feet by 10 feet, 20½ feet by 10 feet, 8 feet by 7½ feet, 16 feet by 11 feet, 12 feet by 11 feet, 13 feet by 10 feet, 11 feet by 10 feet, 13 feet by 11 feet, 11 feet by 10 feet, 15 feet by 11 feet, 15 feet by 12½ feet, 15 feet by 9½ feet, 15 feet by 9½ feet, 13 feet by 11 feet.

"A glance at these figures will show that these twenty-five class-rooms are far too small for teaching purposes.

"There are about twenty class-rooms, in which there are no facilities for heating."

Going on to write of the overcrowded schools he states:—

"The school buildings on the County Down side of the Lagan are the most unsatisfactory of all. In this quarter of the City, known as Ballymacarrett, the population has increased rapidly within recent years, with the result that most of the schools are congested. The condition of affairs in some of these schools is almost incredible.

"Two days ago, for example, I visited a school and found 401 present, though there is proper accommodation for only 209.

"The average daily attendance at this school was 329 for the year ended 31:12:04. But much worse remains to be told. I found seventy-eight infants in a room 19 feet by 9½ feet, sixty-four First Standard pupils in a room 14 feet by 9½ feet (with one window admitting of being opened), and thirty-three First Standard pupils in a room 13½ feet by 10 feet. Surely 'disgraceful' is at best a mild adjective to describe this condition of things which loudly calls for attention.

"The congestion is so great that lavatories, cloak-rooms, halls and passages are utilized for class purposes."

While overcrowding is the chief defect in the centres, of population, many of the school-houses in rural districts are mere hovels. Uneven earthen floors, broken roofs, through which the rain freely enters, windows incapable of admitting sufficient light or air, are common defects. Even in schools that afford sufficient accommodation, and that are not defective

on sanitary grounds, improvements are required to provide proper class teaching. It is no uncommon thing to find three or more teachers instructing the children in one large room. Really satisfactory work cannot be accomplished under such conditions. In many districts where we hope to see managers uniting to form central schools in place of small and badly equipped buildings, we are precluded from pressing our views since we cannot hold out any hope of aid towards giving effect to them; nor can we give a grant, for the purpose of effecting necessary structural alterations, to those managers who have been called upon to amalgamate adjoining boys' and girls' schools.

We are at present engaged in preparing a complete return of unsuitable schoolhouses as well as of schools which might with advantage be replaced by a central school, and we hope shortly to be in a position to form an estimate of the amount that would be required to place the majority of the defective school buildings in a satisfactory condition. While doing so, however, we are convinced that no fixed total grant can be accepted as a final settlement of this question, inasmuch as, after the lapse of a number of years, buildings at present in a satisfactory condition will require to be improved, or entirely new school-houses will be needed in localities where none exist at present; and, owing to increased attendance, others will require enlargement.

In concluding our remarks on the subject of building grants we would earnestly press upon your Excellency the urgent necessity of enabling us to place this portion of our administration on a sound and satisfactory basis. An equivalent grant for purposes of education amounting to about £185,000 per annum was voted for Ireland in 1902, but this money was converted into a Development Grant from which various Irish interests, quite distinct from education, were provided for; in particular, the flotation of land stock was hereby expedited in such unfavourable circumstances of the money market that, as the Treasury have said, the fund will probably be exhausted before long. In England, the new education grant was employed to assist the rates; in Ireland, where, as the Government have said, "there is no immediate prospect of eliciting any material amount out of the rates," this grant has been largely diverted from education.

The consequence of this policy has been that this immense annual grant, which might have placed Irish primary education on a satisfactory footing, has been a positive disadvantage to Ireland, at least in respect of the provision for school building. In 1902, the Treasury were inclined to treat Irish educational claims in a liberal spirit; there was a prospect of the building grants being converted into "grants-in-aid"; the allowance in necessitous districts was proposed to be increased from two-thirds of the expenditure to three-fourths, and there was no threat of terminating the grants after a short period.

Building Grants.

Since the voting of the Development Grant, the Treasury have repeatedly proposed that building claims should be placed upon it, and, when it was evident that it was well-nigh exhausted by non-educational services, that the rates should be charged. But we cannot strike a rate, and the Government hold out no prospect of legislation, such as the Treasury desire, being introduced. Hence there seems to be an absolute dead-lock, and we appeal to the Irish Government strenuously to endeavour to remove it in the only way feasible, viz., by inducing the Treasury to abandon the attitude which they have taken up since the committee reported in 1902.

In order to enable us to deal with the large number of cases that have accumulated in consequence of the practical suspension of grants for the past four years, it is necessary that a sum of £100,000 per annum should be placed at our disposal for the next five years, and that after that date a reduced sum, which can be decided upon beforehand, should be voted each year in the estimates.

Cookery and Laundry.

The need for greater attention in the National schools to the future domestic duties of girls has long been recognised by us, and we are much gratified that the Treasury have been pleased during the past year to sanction the employment of a permanent staff of organizers in cookery and laundry work in addition to the staff of experts for the teaching of needlework to girls. It is expected that the interest in house management amongst girls attending National schools will be stimulated, and that their usefulness in domestic work will be largely increased by the efforts of these specially trained teachers.

For the encouragement of instruction in cookery and laundry work we propose to pay a fee of five shillings per pupil—for two years in cookery and for one year in laundry work—but in order that the full fee may be earned we must be satisfied that suitable instruction is also given in hygiene. It is expected that these fees will fully recoup the teachers or managers for any expenditure which they may incur in providing the material necessary for instruction in these branches.

Hygiene.

The startling increase in the ravages of consumption during recent years is a matter which has occupied the serious consideration, not alone of the medical profession, but of all persons interested in the public welfare. From statistics which have recently been compiled it appears that during the year 1904 about 13,000 persons died in Ireland of some form of consumption, or in other words that 2 out of every 13 deaths were due to this disease. The increasing importance of a knowledge of the elementary principles of hygiene and of the simple precautionary measures to be adopted become at once evident on consideration of these figures. In April, 1903, a little pamphlet on consump-

tion and its prevention, prepared by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, was forwarded to the schools throughout the country. Towards the close of the year 1904 a circular was sent to the managers and teachers impressing upon them the importance of the adoption of precautions so as to reduce the excessive mortality from consumption, and the teachers were urged to take frequent occasions of explaining to the pupils the necessity for the observance of hygienic rules. Quite recently we issued a further publication of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, to be posted in each school. All candidates for admission to the Training colleges are now required to be possessed of a knowledge of the principles of hygiene, and in many of the Training colleges special courses of lectures in hygiene are provided. The inspectors have been strictly enjoined to pay particular attention to the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the schools and out-offices, and they have been informed that promotions should not be recommended in the cases of teachers whose schools were not above reproach in sanitation. The use of slates by the pupils has been largely discontinued, on hygienic grounds, and the substitution of paper for the work of the pupils encouraged.

We have recently decided that formal lessons on hygiene should be given in the National schools, and with this object in view a syllabus of "simple lessons on health and habits" has been included in the latest programmes of instruction issued by us. These deal with questions of domestic and personal cleanliness, fresh air, pure water, food, illness, the evils of intemperance, &c., and it is confidently hoped that the elementary instruction imparted with regard to these matters will be useful to the pupils, not alone in their youthful years, but also in after life. All schools are expected to teach these lessons, and, in schools in which science is included in the curriculum, instruction in hygiene should be given in conjunction with the science teaching.

We are pleased that our new scheme of appointments of monitors and pupil teachers—to be recruited from successful students at Intermediate examinations—has met with the favourable consideration of the Treasury. Details of the scheme appeared in the report for 1903. It is hoped that, with the co-operation of the managers, a large number of young persons will come forward for these positions, and as all such candidates will have a more liberal education than can be obtained in the ordinary National school, it is expected that considerable improvement will be observable in the educational status of the teachers after the system has been in operation for some years. The Training colleges, too, will be able to give more attention to the art of pedagogy than at present, inasmuch as the large amount of time which is now taken up in teaching the King's scholars subjects with which they should have been familiar before entering upon a course of training will no longer be required.

Monitors
and pupil
teachers.

Ireland
Development
Grant.
(New
Assistants,
etc.)

Means have now been found to enable managers to appoint assistant teachers in every school with an average of fifty pupils or over by the assignment of a share of the Ireland Development Fund to this purpose, in addition to the ordinary Parliamentary Vote for primary education. We have also been enabled by a grant from that fund to increase in some of the Training colleges the number of King's scholars preparing to become teachers, and also to provide improved residences for the students of the Commissioners' Training college in Marlborough-street, Dublin.

Junior
Assistant
Mistresses.

In small mixed schools under a master it was possible hitherto to recognize a manual instructress (now junior assistant mistress) for the purpose of teaching the junior classes, as well as instructing all the girls in needlework. The great necessity for an increased staff in all small schools was set forth in last year's report, and the representations made to the Treasury in the matter have met with success. In every school with an average attendance of between 35 and 50 pupils a second teacher (a junior assistant mistress) can be employed after 1st July, 1906. This provision refers to schools whether attended by boys and girls or by children of one sex only. It is expected that the services of this new class of teachers will prove very valuable, especially in regard to the care and education of children of very tender years. We consider this to be one of the most important educational reforms introduced into Ireland in recent years. In order to derive the maximum benefit from this new class of teacher, we are of opinion that a means should be provided of giving the junior assistant mistresses a suitable training in kindergarten and object-lessons, and we have recently submitted proposals which would enable us to use our present staff of kindergarten organizers for this purpose. We trust Your Excellency will further our wishes in this matter by strongly recommending our scheme to the favourable consideration of the Treasury.

Kindergarten
Organizers.

Two new assistant organizers of kindergarten have been appointed during the past year, and we have now a permanent staff of five fully qualified teachers (a head organizer and four assistants) engaged at this important subject. We trust that by means of this staff, and also through the increased attention given to the subject in the Training colleges, the methods adapted for the teaching of young children will be better understood by our teachers. Young children should be made to look upon the school as a pleasant place and not to regard it, as in most cases they must at present, as a dreary place of confinement in which they spend a large portion of the day standing in front of a tablet; often in charge of a child very little older than themselves. How best to occupy these little ones and to direct their natural acquisitiveness in right channels are problems which all engaged in teaching should thoroughly master.

The disadvantages of the single-teacher schools were fully set forth in our report for 1904, and we have since been continuing the policy of reducing the number of these schools whenever a suitable opportunity has occurred. The managers of such schools in many cases resist the withdrawal of grants, but we trust that our efforts in this direction, leading as they do to increased efficiency, will in the end be understood, and that the conductors will ultimately realize the obstacles these small schools present to the advancement of the children attending them, and will co-operate with us in the reduction of their number.

Amalgama-
tion of
small
schools.

The Treasury have recognised the hardship which was inflicted on the teachers in the Model schools by requiring that about £2,000 of the fees collected from the pupils should be handed over to the State each year, and a scheme has now been sanctioned by which the fees will in future be distributed amongst these teachers.

Model
Schools.

According to the Census returns, the number of persons in Ireland in 1891 who spoke Irish only was 38,192, and the number who spoke Irish and English in that year was 642,053. The corresponding figures for 1901 were 20,953 who spoke Irish only, and 620,189 who spoke both languages. While the number of persons who may be taken as bilingual remained much the same for this decennial period, the number of persons who spoke Irish only was reduced by nearly one-half.

Irish.

We recognise the educational necessity for instruction in Irish in Irish-speaking and bilingual districts, inasmuch as children who are wholly or largely Irish-speaking do not adequately profit by the instruction given them in English unless they are instructed in Irish also, and unless this instruction is utilised in teaching them English. We have accordingly drawn up a bilingual programme for use in National schools in Irish-speaking districts where Irish is the home language of the majority of the children, subject to our approval in the case of each school in which it is proposed to introduce such system of teaching. We must, however, be satisfied that instruction in the ordinary day school subjects will not be interfered with or hampered by the adoption of the bilingual programme, and that the teacher of the school has a good literary and oral knowledge of Irish. We have also had under consideration your Excellency's proposals for the encouragement of the bilingual system of instruction in such schools by payment of special fees, and the details of this scheme have been recently published. Efficient teaching of the bilingual programme will, also, be favourably considered in connection with the grants of increments and promotions to the teachers.

Up to the present time the bilingual programme has been sanctioned in twenty-seven schools situated in the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Kerry and Cork.

Irish.

Fees for
Extra
Subjects.

Instruction in Irish as an instrument of mental culture for Irish children who speak English as their mother tongue has long been recognised, and a system of payment of very liberal fees where such instruction has been given as an extra branch has been in operation for a considerable number of years. In the year 1901 fees amounting to £955 were paid for Irish as an extra subject in 109 schools. In the year 1905 the number of schools had increased to 1,204, and the amount of the fees was nearly £12,000. The language was taught in 376 Evening schools in the 1904-5 session, and within the past ten years over 1,000 teachers have obtained certificates of competency to teach Irish.

In 1900, when results fees ceased to form a part of the incomes of the teachers, the consolidated salaries of the teachers in our service before 1st April, 1900, were fixed at their average receipts from all State sources for the preceding three years, and these salaries included the equivalent of results fees paid for all extra subjects taught outside school hours. In this way the abolition of results fees in 1900 implied the abolition of all extra subjects, and as a matter of fact the majority of extra subjects were removed from the programme. A few subjects, including Irish, were with the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, alone retained with certain limitations, and in order that the teaching of higher subjects should not be entirely discontinued it was provided in the revised programme of 1901 that the extra subjects might be taught without a fee as optional subjects during school hours. Correspondence took place with the Treasury in 1904 and 1905 on the subject of the continuance of payment for extras, and the outcome was that in March, 1905, their Lordships announced that after the school year ending in June, 1906, they could not undertake to provide funds for the teaching of any extra subjects at all. On consideration of the whole matter in June, 1905, we reiterated our opinion as to the educational importance of instruction in Irish, and of the teaching of English through the Irish idiom, in districts where Irish is the home language of the majority of the children. We also expressed our belief as to the educational value of the study of the language in districts in which Irish was not the home language, in view of the strong sentiment in its favour and the interest then taken by the teachers and the pupils in the subject. We did not offer any opinion as to the propriety of discontinuing the fees for all extra subjects as we were not asked for it, but we decided not to consent to any such policy except on the condition that the savings thereby effected should not be applied to reduce the *Voté* and should be applied to purposes of national education. It was by these means that we were subsequently enabled to provide for the appointments of junior assistant mistresses in schools with an average attendance between thirty-five and fifty already referred to.

On the 30th June, 1906, payment of fees for Irish as an extra subject ceased, but we have recently been enabled to make public the details of a scheme formulated by the Irish Government for the encouragement of the teaching of the language as one of the ordinary subjects of the programme.

Special
Fees for
Irish.

We regret to have to report that the representations which we have made as to the needs of the country and of the schools in many other matters relating to education have not received the favourable consideration that we hoped for. On several occasions the great necessity for the provision of out-offices for all National schools, for the periodic cleansing of these out-offices, for the white-washing of the walls, the cleaning of the floors and windows of the school, for suitable seats, desks, maps, charts, and the supply of fuel in winter months, was brought under the notice of the Government.

Rejected
proposals of
the Com-
missioners.

Sanction was also sought for the establishment of Higher Grade schools, in which it was expected that clever and industrious National school pupils of the higher standards should be afforded facilities for a better education than they can obtain at present, and we also looked forward to these schools to supply a link between the primary schools and technical and university colleges. The granting of special salaries and supplemental salaries to the teachers of large and important schools, and special salaries for the teachers employed in the practising schools attached to the Training colleges, was also proposed, as well as the granting of special increases of salary to teachers in possession of university degrees in order to hold out an inducement for the pursuit of studies beyond the subjects and range of the teachers' ordinary programmes.

The need of scholarships and school prizes, for which we have no fund at our disposal, was also brought under notice, as well as the question of the supply of books to the schools. We consider that, as a consequence of the introduction into Ireland of compulsory education, it would seem to be but reasonable that books should be supplied, as in Great Britain, at the public expense for use in the schools.

While it has been generally admitted by successive Governments that the need of educational reform in Ireland is pressing, yet it has been frequently urged that no constructive policy has been forthcoming from within. We have, however, for the past few years, repeatedly brought under the notice of the Irish Government schemes for the improvement of primary education, which would tend to remove many of the disabilities under which we labour, but with little effect. Notwithstanding our representations and warnings, the Development Grant—which should have been wholly set aside for educational services—has been almost altogether sequestered for other purposes, and, as already stated, has proved a hindrance to

educational reform. The Treasury, while tacitly admitting the justice of our claims, decline to place on the Estimates the sums of money necessary to give effect to our schemes, and the attitude which they have adopted has been fully set forth in our remarks on the question of building grants.

We would, again, earnestly press upon Your Excellency the urgent necessity of providing a fund for educational services proportionate, at least, in amount to that which was voted by Parliament for the relief of the education rates in Great Britain. We trust that the injustice of meting out unequal treatment to the Irish as compared with the British child in matters appertaining to education will be fully recognised by the Government, and that immediate steps will be taken to make more suitable provision for primary education in this country.

We now proceed to give Your Excellency detailed information under various heads.

School-houses and Teachers' Residences.

Vested
schools

1. On the 31st December, 1905, there were 9,064 schools on our Roll, of which 8,659 were in operation.

2. Of the schools in operation, 3,594 were vested schools, the remainder were non-vested.

The vested schools were distributed according to Provinces as follows:—

Provinces.	Number of Vested Schools		
	Vested in Trustees.	Vested in the Commissioners.	Total.
Ulster,	563	326	889
Munster,	848	385	1,233
Leinster,	457	79	536
Connaught,	775	155	930
Total,	2,643	945	3,588

3. The non-vested schools include school-houses erected from funds locally provided, or, in a few instances, from loans available under the Act of 1884, 47 & 48 Vic., cap. 22, and schools formerly vested, the leases of which have expired. Non-vested
Schools.

4. The number of applications for aid to new schools considered in the twelve months to 31st December, 1905, was 62. Number of
grants to
new
schools.
In 38 cases we made grants for building new premises, and in 14 cases we made grants of salary and books. The remaining 10 applications were rejected.

The erection and improvement of vested school premises are carried out under the direction of the Board of Public Works. Building
Grants.
On the first of April, 1905, the amount for which that Board was liable in respect of grants already made by us and notified to them was £48,968 16s. 8d. In addition to this sum, we had made grants amounting to £17,463 16s. 4d., which had not been ready for notification to the Board of Works. The total liabilities, therefore, on that date amounted to £66,432 13s.

As in previous financial years, we received in the year 1905-1906 a greater number of applications for such grants than the Parliamentary vote would warrant us in sanctioning. We made, however, building and improvement grants in 105 cases.

The following statement shows the condition of the grants and liabilities on 1st April, 1906:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Unexpended Grants on 1st April, 1905,	66,432	13	0			
Grants to build and improve School-houses, made in 1905-1906,	12,388	6	11			
				78,820	19	11
Deduct—						
(a) Grants cancelled, not having been utilized,	1,220	14	2			
(b) Deductions owing to omitted or defective works,	132	15	8			
(c) Instalments paid by Board of Works on account during year ended 31st March, 1906,	28,096	17	8			
				29,360	7	1
Total liabilities on 1st April, 1906,				48,460	12	10

The grants made by us during the year ended 31st March, 1906, were apportioned as follows:—

Erection of New Vested School-houses.			Enlargement of Existing Vested School-houses.			Other improvements to existing Vested School-houses.		Total.
No. of school-houses.	No. of Pupils for which the New School- house will afford Accom- modation.	Amount of Grant.	No. of School-houses.	No. of Pupils for which Additional Accommodation will be provided.	Amount of Grant.	No. of School-houses.	Amount of Grant.	
16	2,630	£ s. d. 8,488 8 7	10	433	£ s. d. 1,890 8 10	79	£ s. d. 2,049 9 6	12,908 11

Loans for
improvement
of schools.

5. We also approved of applications to the Board of Works for loans, to the amount of £3,700, for building, enlarging or otherwise improving existing non-vested school-houses.

Loans for
Residences.

We approved of loans in 40 cases to provide teachers' residences, and in 6 cases to improve existing residences. The total amount of the loans approved was £10,385.

Since the year 1875, when the National School Teachers' Residences (Ireland) Act came into force, 1,632 applications for loans, and 75 applications for grants, have been approved by us. In a large per-centage of cases, however, the Teachers are as yet unprovided with suitable residences.

Teachers'
Residences.

On the 31st December, 1905, according to returns received from the managers, teachers' residences were connected with 2,317 ordinary schools, and in 1,257 of these cases the residence was free of rent to the teacher. The estimated annual value of the free residences was £7,672 6s. 4d.

Condition
of premises.

6. The school-houses, which are vested in the Commissioners and kept in repair at the public expense, are generally satisfactory as regards adequacy of accommodation, suitability of sanitary arrangements and general fitting up for school purposes. A large percentage of the school-houses vested in trustees are, we regret to say, not maintained in a satisfactory condition. The responsibility for the repair and maintenance of these schools devolves on the trustees. A considerable number of the non-vested school-houses, especially those recently built, are suitable for their purpose, and are well maintained; but in a preponderating number of cases the houses are unsuitable, and are not kept in a condition, either as regards repair or cleanliness of the premises, reflecting credit on the localities in which they are situated.

According to the Returns furnished by the school managers the local expenditure on the schools was as follows:—

	£	s	d.	Local aid towards building and repairing school-houses, school prizes, &c.
New buildings or additions to existing schools,	27,634	11	2	
Repairs, painting, whitewashing, and improvement of school and furniture,	27,632	12	6	
Repayments of loans for the erection or improvement of the schools, payment of interest on loans, and of insurance, ...	5,693	6	1	
Prizes or premiums to the pupils,	10,146	18	9	
Other expenditure,	20,631	2	9	
Total,	90,525	10	2	

The local aid to the salaries of the teaching staff amounted to £22,038 9s.

Day Schools in Operation: Attendance.

7. On the 31st of December, 1905, we had 8,659 schools in operation. Since the date of our last Report, 53 schools were brought into operation—viz., 37 vested in the Commissioners or in trustees, and 16 non-vested; while in 104 cases the grants were either suspended or withdrawn. This gives a net decrease of 51 schools in operation for the year ended 31st December, 1905.

The accommodation afforded in the schools was sufficient for 819,309 pupils, allowing nine square feet for each pupil.

8. There were 405 schools on our Roll, but not in operation on the 31st December, 1905. 178 were not completely built, 189 were on the list of schools, the grants to which had been suspended for various causes, chiefly owing to failure to maintain a sufficient attendance of pupils, 21 Model school departments had been amalgamated with the adjoining departments, and 17 other schools were also inoperative for various reasons.

9. From the returns we have received, it appears that, in 254 schools, fees amounting to £3,464 11s. 2d. were charged to pupils over 3 and under 15 years of age, and that all the other schools were free to such pupils. In 178 schools, fees amounting to £455 3s. 11d. were received from pupils over 15 years of age, and, in 245 schools, fees amounting to £2,873 12s. 11d. were paid by the pupils for instruction outside school hours in extra tranches.

10. (a.) The average number of pupils on the rolls of all the schools for the year was 742,457.

Average daily attendance. (b.) The average daily attendance of pupils for the year was 500,489.

(a.) The per-centage of the average daily attendance of pupils to the average number on the Rolls was 67·4.

11. (a.) The average number of pupils over three and under fifteen years of age, the limits of age defined in the Act of 1869, sec. 18, sub-sec. (5), in daily attendance was 488,723. The total average attendance of those who were fifteen and above was 11,766, or 2·35 per cent. of the total number in average daily attendance.

Attendance for at least 75 days. (b.) The number of pupils over six and under fourteen years of age who made at least 75 attendances in the six months ended 30th June, 1905, was 327,881; and the corresponding number for the six months ended 31st December, 1905, was 257,400.

Attendance in each of six years. 12. The following table shows for the last six years—(a) the number of national schools in operation, (b) the average number of pupils on the rolls, (c) the average daily attendance, and (d) the per-centage of the latter to the average number on the rolls:—

Year.	Number of Schools in operation.	Average number of pupils on Rolls.	Average daily Attendance.	Per-centage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1900	8,684	770,628	478,224	620
1901	8,692	754,028	482,031	639
1902	8,712	747,804	487,668	651
1903	8,720	751,795	482,489	640
1904	8,710	736,545	463,897	627
1905	8,629	742,467	500,489	674

Total number on rolls. 13. The total number of pupils on the rolls of national schools on the 31st December, 1905, was 737,752.

Religious denominations. 14. The religious denominations of these pupils were as follows:—

549,234 or 74·5 per cent. were Roman Catholics.
 88,617 or 12 " of the late Established Church.
 83,557 or 11·3 " Presbyterians.
 9,591 or 1·3 " Methodists.
 6,753 or 0·9 " of other Denominations.

Schools attended by both Roman Catholic and Protestant Children.

16. The following tables show, according to provinces, the number of Roman Catholic and Protestant pupils on the rolls of 2,762 schools, attended by both denominations, and the percentage of each denomination:—

(a.) ROMAN CATHOLIC and PROTESTANT PUPILS in Schools under ROMAN CATHOLIC Teachers exclusively.

PROVINCES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.
ULSTER	619	38,820	4,488	43,308
Percentage,		89.6	10.4	100
MUNSTER,	479	47,113	1,448	48,561
Percentage,		97	3	100
LEINSTER,	473	39,096	1,430	40,526
Percentage,		96.4	3.6	100
CONNAUGHT,	349	28,760	1,186	29,946
Percentage,		96	4	100
TOTAL,	1,907	163,788	8,552	162,347
Percentage,		94.7	5.3	100

(b.) ROMAN CATHOLIC and PROTESTANT PUPILS in Schools under PROTESTANT Teachers exclusively.

PROVINCES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Total.
ULSTER,	713	4,900	51,903	56,803
Percentage,		8.6	91.4	100
MUNSTER,	25	97	1,072	1,169
Percentage,		8.3	91.7	100
LEINSTER,	65	396	3,721	4,116
Percentage,		9.6	90.4	100
CONNAUGHT,	20	82	671	653
Percentage,		12.6	87.4	100
TOTAL,	823	5,474	57,322	62,796
Percentage,		8.7	91.3	100

(c) ROMAN CATHOLIC and PROTESTANT PUPILS in Schools under ROMAN CATHOLIC and PROTESTANT Teachers conjointly.

PROVINCES	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.
ULSTER.	16	1,002	905	1,907
Percentage.		52.5	47.5	100
MUNSTER.	5	234	290	524
Percentage.		44.7	55.3	100
LEINSTER.	11	2,154	293	2,447
Percentage.		88	12	100
CONNAUGHT.	—	—	—	—
Percentage.		—	—	—
TOTAL.	32	3,390	1,483	4,873
Percentage.		69.5	30.5	100

(d) SUMMARY of the foregoing tables (a), (b), (c), showing the Numbers of Pupils in Schools attended by both Roman Catholic and Protestant Pupils

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.
2,769	162,652	61,379	224,031
Percentages.	70.7	29.3	100

Schools attended by Roman Catholic or by Protestant Children exclusively.

17. The following table shows, according to provinces, the number of Roman Catholic and Protestant pupils on the rolls of 5,889 schools attended *solely* by either Roman Catholics or Protestants

Provinces.	(a.) Under Roman Catholic Teachers exclusively.		(b.) Under Protestant Teachers exclusively.						Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils (all R.C.).	Schools.	Pupils.					Schools.	Pupils.
				R.C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total		
Ulster.	779	69,551	1,109	39,862	51,857	5,788	3,656	101,163	1,888	170,755
Munster.	1,469	127,363	127	4,022	176	329	98	4,625	1,596	131,988
Leinster.	1,091	102,003	253	10,687	827	464	506	12,544	1,344	114,547
Connaught.	1,069	37,426	72	1,911	221	132	26	2,290	1,161	39,716
Total.	4,328	236,383	1,561	56,482	53,081	6,713	4,346	120,623	5,889	507,006

18. Of the pupils on the rolls of the 8,651 schools dealt with in these returns, 230,031, or 31·2 per cent., were in schools attended by both Roman Catholic and Protestant children, and 507,006, or 68·8 per cent., in schools attended *solely* by Roman Catholics or *solely* by Protestants.

19. The per-centage of schools having Roman Catholic and Protestant pupils in attendance in each quinquennial period from 1875 to 1905, was as follows:—

PROVINCES.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1905.
Ulster, . .	77·9	75·0	70·0	62·8	57·4	46·4	41·7
Munster, . .	39·2	39·5	36·3	32·9	33·3	27·3	24·0
Leinster, . .	50·0	49·0	46·9	43·2	41·3	33·2	30·6
Connaught, . .	44·8	43·3	38·4	36·4	35·6	27·1	23·8
All Ireland,	57·1	55·6	51·5	46·7	44·4	35·6	31·9

20. The per-centage of schools having an attendance composed either *solely* of Roman Catholic pupils or *solely* of Protestant pupils, for each quinquennial period from 1875 to 1905, was as follows:—

PROVINCES.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1905.
Ulster, . .	22·1	25·0	30·0	37·2	42·6	53·6	58·3
Munster, . .	60·8	60·5	63·7	67·1	66·7	72·7	76·0
Leinster, . .	50·0	51·0	53·1	56·8	58·7	66·8	69·4
Connaught, . .	55·2	56·7	61·6	63·6	64·4	72·9	76·2
All Ireland,	42·9	44·4	48·5	53·3	55·6	64·4	68·1

21. Classification of the Schools in operation on 31st December, 1905
(except Poor Law Union and Industrial Schools, which are
excluded from this Return).

Average Daily Attendance in 1905.	With Boys only on the rolls.			With Girls only on the rolls.	With Girls and Boys under 7 years of age on the rolls.	With Boys and Girls on the rolls.				Total Number of Schools.
	Under a Master or Mistress.	Under a Master and Assistant Mistress.	Under a Mistress or Mistress.	Under a Mistress or Mistress.	Under a Mistress or Mistress.	Under a Master or Mistress only.	Under a Mistress or Mistress only.	Under a Master and Assistant Mistress or Workmistress.	Under a Master and Mixed Staff of Men and Women.	
Under 10.	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	8
10 and under 20.	17	—	—	17	2	72	320	—	—	434
20 " " 30.	277	—	—	202	23	269	542	154	—	1,427
30 " " 40.	253	—	—	190	26	77	265	179	—	980
40 " " 50.	244	1	—	183	14	41	105	188	—	807
50 " " 60.	192	—	—	163	10	28	134	218	—	745
60 " " 70.	113	—	—	109	13	15	74	175	—	502
70 " " 80.	142	—	—	124	17	7	97	247	—	642
80 " " 90.	118	—	—	110	11	3	53	194	—	539
90 " " 100.	105	2	—	96	9	1	57	173	—	444
100 " " 110.	60	—	—	61	2	—	48	113	—	291
110 " " 120.	67	—	—	38	3	—	29	99	—	239
120 " " 130.	37	—	—	29	—	—	20	54	—	157
130 " " 140.	17	—	—	20	2	—	18	31	—	80
140 " " 150.	22	—	—	11	1	—	15	34	1	85
150 " " 160.	21	—	—	3	1	—	13	15	2	62
160 " " 170.	30	—	—	17	4	—	23	49	11	125
170 " " 180.	19	—	—	14	2	—	28	15	4	84
180 " " 190.	17	—	—	12	1	—	14	15	7	65
190 " " 200.	21	—	—	8	1	—	8	24	5	67
200 " " 210.	13	—	—	7	—	—	8	7	4	39
210 " " 220.	15	—	—	5	1	—	10	10	2	43
220 " " 230.	11	—	—	3	—	—	9	6	—	29
230 " " 240.	6	—	—	2	1	—	8	2	—	19
240 " " 250.	3	—	1	2	—	—	6	2	3	17
250 " " 260.	4	—	1	9	1	—	14	4	7	40
260 " " 270.	3	—	—	8	—	—	10	1	2	22
270 " " 280.	7	—	1	4	2	—	12	9	5	40
280 " " 290.	5	—	—	4	1	—	12	2	3	29
290 " " 300.	3	—	—	3	—	—	8	4	3	21
300 " " 310.	2	—	—	2	—	—	5	2	3	14
310 " " 320.	3	—	—	3	—	—	9	—	1	16
320 " " 330.	5	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	1	15
330 " " 340.	9	—	1	5	4	—	29	13	7	68
340 " " 350.	11	—	—	6	3	—	13	2	8	49
350 " " 360.	2	—	2	6	2	—	16	1	4	33
360 " " 370.	5	—	1	3	—	—	5	2	1	17
370 " " 380.	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	5	11
380 " " 390.	2	—	1	1	1	—	9	—	1	15
390 " " 400.	4	—	—	3	3	—	13	2	3	28
400 and above.	5	—	—	9	5	—	57	4	13	94
Total.	1,961	20	20	1,496	105	516	2,249	2,051	108	8,525

22. Convent Schools paid by capitation rates included in the preceding return are here separately classified.

Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.				
	With Boys only on the rolls.	With Girls and Boys under 7 on the rolls.	With Girls only on the rolls.	With Girls and Boys on the rolls.	Total.
Under 10, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
10 and under 20, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
20 " " 30, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
30 " " 35, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
35 " " 40, . . .	—	1	—	1	2
40 " " 45, . . .	—	—	—	3	3
45 " " 50, . . .	—	1	1	2	4
50 " " 55, . . .	1	—	3	1	5
55 " " 60, . . .	—	—	1	2	3
60 " " 65, . . .	—	—	1	3	4
65 " " 70, . . .	—	—	2	2	4
70 " " 75, . . .	—	—	2	2	4
75 " " 80, . . .	—	—	4	1	5
80 " " 85, . . .	—	1	2	2	5
85 " " 90, . . .	—	—	4	5	9
90 " " 95, . . .	1	—	2	4	7
95 " " 100, . . .	—	1	2	1	4
100 " " 105, . . .	—	1	2	4	7
105 " " 110, . . .	1	1	2	3	7
110 " " 115, . . .	—	1	3	2	6
115 " " 120, . . .	—	—	—	2	2
120 " " 125, . . .	—	1	2	5	8
125 " " 130, . . .	—	—	—	7	7
130 " " 135, . . .	—	1	1	4	6
135 " " 140, . . .	1	—	1	4	6
140 " " 145, . . .	—	1	2	5	8
145 " " 150, . . .	—	—	1	3	4
150 " " 155, . . .	—	—	1	5	6
155 " " 160, . . .	—	—	1	4	5
160 " " 165, . . .	—	—	1	4	5
165 " " 170, . . .	—	—	1	5	6
170 " " 175, . . .	—	—	1	6	7
175 " " 180, . . .	1	—	1	4	6
180 " " 200, . . .	—	2	2	15	21
200 " " 220, . . .	—	3	3	9	15
220 " " 240, . . .	—	1	3	12	16
240 " " 250, . . .	—	—	1	3	4
250 " " 260, . . .	—	—	—	5	5
260 " " 275, . . .	—	1	1	5	7
275 " " 300, . . .	—	2	1	10	13
300 and above, . . .	—	5	9	52	66
Total, . . .	6	24	64	207	301

23. The religious denominations of the managers of the schools (exclusive of Model schools and Workhouse schools), on 31st December, 1905, were as follows:—

Religious Denominations.	Clerical.		Lay.		Total.	
	No. of Managers.	No. of Schools.	No. of Managers.	No. of Schools.	No. of Managers.	No. of Schools.
Roman Catholic, . . .	1,158	5,738	147	181	1,305	5,919
Late Established Church,	718	1,050	248	418	966	1,468
Presbyterian, . . .	382	668	173	229	555	896
Methodist,	59	85	13	18	72	103
Other Denominations, .	10	11	33	39	43	50
Total,	2,327	7,552	614	884	2,941	8,436

In addition to these schools there are nine under the joint management of Roman Catholics and Protestants, and six schools under E. C. and Presbyterian joint management.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

24. The number of Model school establishments in operation at the end of the year was 30. These contain 74 separate departments, each in operation with its own distinct staff and organization.

The average number of pupils on the rolls of the Model schools for the year was 9,256.

The average daily attendance of pupils at these schools for the year was 6,863.

The per-centage of the average daily attendance of day pupils for the year to the average number on the rolls was 74·1.

Besides the regular teaching staffs we employ pupil-teachers and monitors in the Model schools. In some of the Model schools boy pupil-teachers are boarded and lodged at the expense of the Commissioners. Non-resident pupil-teachers, boys and girls, receive an allowance at the rate of £26 a year each in lieu of board, etc.

The staff of the Model schools on the 31st December, 1905, consisted of 74 principal teachers, 118 assistant teachers, 6 teachers of special subjects, 69 monitors and 188 pupil-teachers (86 boys and 102 girls).

MODEL SCHOOLS.

25. The following table shows (a) the religious denominations of the pupils on the rolls of the several Model schools on the 31st December, 1905; (b) the average number on the rolls; and (c) the average daily attendance.

Model Schools	(a) Pupils on Rolls on last day of year.						(b) Average number on Rolls.	(c) Average Daily Attendance.
	R.C.	E.C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total.		
Central Dublin, . . .	378	182	35	13	9	595	399	675
West Dublin, . . .	566	9	-	-	-	575	565	413
Inchicore, . . .	461	32	2	-	-	495	572	343
Glacnevin, . . .	125	3	6	-	-	134	116	96
Athy, . . .	-	35	19	14	-	68	71	46
Baileborough, . . .	-	81	33	13	-	127	124	86
Ballymena, . . .	-	47	259	15	35	347	287	222
Ballymoney, . . .	-	39	322	-	-	359	302	279
Belfast, . . .	20	379	629	37	60	1,175	1,134	536
Oarrickfergus, . . .	2	73	128	35	43	281	299	306
Glennel, . . .	26	62	15	1	2	106	109	81
Coleraine, . . .	12	38	170	6	10	236	227	138
Cork, . . .	214	128	9	28	11	386	368	384
Dunmanway, . . .	12	77	-	22	-	111	116	77
Enniscorthy, . . .	-	39	7	5	-	101	102	75
Enniskillen, . . .	1	122	27	49	-	199	203	147
Galway, . . .	1	73	24	3	1	107	124	91
Kilkenny, . . .	1	65	6	3	-	75	78	61
Limerick, . . .	3	99	21	18	38	179	197	144
Londonderry, . . .	-	176	572	28	30	606	617	439
Lurgan, . . .	10	187	86	62	21	366	373	287
Monaghan, . . .	5	124	148	-	1	278	290	266
Newry, . . .	1	126	161	19	19	356	359	271
Newtownards, . . .	3	52	319	21	6	461	468	368
Newtownstewart, . . .	-	100	65	10	-	175	179	142
Omagh, . . .	1	211	143	33	-	388	393	283
Parsonstown, . . .	11	90	10	4	-	115	116	68
Sligo, . . .	-	121	81	27	7	236	240	194
Trina, . . .	157	6	-	-	-	163	167	117
Waterford, . . .	7	67	22	3	6	105	111	77
Total, . . .	2,315	2,327	3,141	517	299	9,139	9,256	6,753
Percentages, . . .	25.3	31.4	34.4	5.6	3.3	100.0	74.14 Percentage of average attendance to average on Rolls.	
Percentage to total on Rolls.								

26. The following table shows the expenditure on the Model schools for the year 1905.

(The expenditure by the Board of Public Works on repairs, &c., is not included.)

SCHOOLS.	Expenditure from State Grants.		Expenditure from Local Sources.	Total.
	General Expenditure, &c. Rents, Petty Expenses, &c.	Salaries and Allowances to Teaching Staff.	School Fees to Teachers.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Central,	291 0 11	2,637 9 6	99 13 7	3,028 4 0
West Dublin,	124 11 8	1,900 6 1	65 17 1	1,099 14 10
Glasnevin,	95 15 3	294 5 6	13 5 8	404 8 3
Inchicore,	40 14 0	1,201 16 5	71 6 1	1,313 16 6
Athy,	74 15 11	278 17 6	13 5 6	366 18 11
Ballisodare,	59 15 6	251 16 9	18 2 4	329 14 7
Ballymena,	88 4 11	1,032 8 11	39 18 6	1,160 10 4
Ballymoney,	43 1 7	1,055 1 1	42 10 1	1,150 12 9
Belfast,	584 1 1	3,805 0 4	106 18 0	4,494 19 5
Currickfergus,	82 13 1	1,027 16 4	51 16 1	1,162 5 6
Clonsilla,	114 14 8	431 7 8	32 12 6	578 14 10
Coleraine,	91 3 10	788 0 7	42 3 9	921 8 2
Cork,	430 1 11	1,483 11 2	48 12 6	1,962 6 7
Dunmanway,	106 17 1	231 7 11	147 14 0	485 19 0
Enniscorthy,	60 9 11	352 2 4	22 2 6	444 14 9
Enniskillen,	156 8 6	676 15 5	40 2 11	873 6 10
Galway,	106 12 2	379 9 3	44 12 6	630 13 11
Kilkenny,	106 5 10	271 5 2	13 5 8	390 16 6
Limerick,	145 4 3	787 3 2	37 17 3	970 4 8
Londonderry,	169 1 5	1,801 13 7	66 7 6	2,037 2 6
Lurgan,	111 11 1	1,005 3 8	44 5 0	1,160 19 9
Meenaghna,	45 13 1	943 19 8	66 9 4	1,056 2 1
Newry,	116 12 8	1,183 18 11	44 5 0	1,344 16 7
Newtownards,	166 1 0	1,066 17 5	44 5 0	1,267 3 5
Newtownstewart,	44 19 8	628 9 0	30 19 6	704 8 2
Omagh,	85 12 2	1,133 12 5	69 3 9	1,278 8 4
Parsonstown,	60 8 10	496 12 10	22 2 6	569 2 2
Sligo,	123 11 6	858 1 1	69 16 6	1,110 9 1
Trim,	98 8 10	618 8 5	17 14 0	734 11 3
Waterford,	148 4 9	497 10 2	22 2 6	667 17 5
Total,	4,012 15 1	28,819 8 3	1,338 5 9	34,170 9 1
Total Expenditure on the Model schools,				£34,170 9 1
Deduct school fees paid to the Teachers,				1,338 5 9
Net expenditure on the Model schools out of the Education vote,				£32,832 3 4
Total Payments to the Teaching Staff—				
From the vote for Primary Education, { Day Schools,				£28,733 8 6
{ Evening Schools,				88 1 9
School Fees,				1,338 5 9
Total				£30,157 14 0

The expenditure for pupil teachers out of the vote for the financial year ended 31st March, 1906, was £5,120 11s. 2d.

CONVENT AND MONASTERY SCHOOLS.

27. The numbers of these schools, and the attendances, for the year, were as follows:—

Class of School.	Paid solely by Capitation.		
	Number of Schools.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.
Convent, . . .	301	95,528	66,543
Monastery, . . .	2	1,077	701
Total . . .	303	96,605	67,244

Class of School.	Paid by Personal Salaries, &c.		
	Number of Schools.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.
Convent, . . .	19	6,131	4,141
Monastery, . . .	49	2,534	6,414
Total, . . .	78	15,005	10,555

Lay
assistants

The teaching power in some convent schools is partly made up of lay assistants—308 in number—who, though not paid directly by us, are recognised under special conditions, and are granted valuable privileges in the matter of service, training, &c.

The average number of pupils on the rolls of the Convent and monastery national schools for the year was 111,670.

The average daily attendance at these schools for the year was 79,799.

The per-centage of the average daily attendance of pupils to the average number on the rolls was 71.5.

WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

28. The number of workhouse schools in connexion with our Board on 31st December, 1905, was 136, of which 134 were in operation.

The average number of pupils on the rolls of these workhouse schools during the year was 4,188, the total average daily attendance of pupils for the year was 3,437, and the average daily attendance of pupils of 3 to 15 years of age was 3,423.

ELEMENTARY EVENING SCHOOLS.

29. During the session 1905-1906, 631 Elementary Evening Schools were in operation.

The pupils are, as a rule, over 14 years of age. Detailed statistics in regard to these schools appear in the Appendix to this Report.

The subjects taught in these schools were as follows :—

Subject.	Number of Schools.	Subject.	Number of Schools.
English,	631	Drawing,	25
Arithmetic,	631	Elementary Science,	21
History,	403	Geometrical Drawing,	21
Irish,	279	Geography,	29
Advanced Arithmetic and Algebra,	92	Shorthand and Typewriting,	21
Bookkeeping,	323	Cookery,	10
Geometry and Mensuration,	92	French,	5
Singing,	33	Agriculture,	4
Needlework,	27	Latin,	2
Sewing machine,	1	Painting,	1

During the financial year payments amounting to £11,928 8s. 4d. were made to the Evening Schools.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

30. In 28 National Schools, pupils of Industrial Schools (certified under the Industrial Schools Act) were in attendance. The number of these pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year was 234 boys and 1,485 girls—total, 1,719; and the average daily attendance was for pupils of all ages, 1,616, and for those of 3 to 15 years of age, 1,549. The industrial pupils attending school are instructed in the same manner as the ordinary day pupils; but payment for their instruction is not made by us, but by the Industrial Schools Department.

Teaching Power.

31. The teachers in our service on 31st December, 1905, receiving personal salaries were as follows :—

Principals.		Assistants.		Total.	Junior Literary Assistants.	Junior Assistant Mistresses.	Work-mistresses and Industrial Teachers.
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.				
4,383	3,606	1,719	3,119	12,327	7	715	362
8,189		4,838					
Gross Total,				13,610			

There were also in the service 20 temporary assistants (4 men and 16 women, and one temporary workmistress.

New Teachers.

32. During the year ended 31st December, 1905, there were 683 persons appointed for the first time as principal or assistant teachers. Of these 426 had been trained in Training colleges and 257 were not so trained.

ANTECEDENTS OF NEW PRINCIPAL AND ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

	Principals.			Assistants.			Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Trained in "Marlborough-street" Training College.	10	18	28	12	41	53	81
Trained in "St. Patrick's" Training College.	10	-	10	40	-	40	50
Trained in "Our Lady of Mercy" Training College.	-	26	26	-	54	54	80
Trained in "Church of Ireland" Training College.	8	24	32	7	14	21	53
Trained in "De la Salle" Training College.	17	-	17	63	-	63	80
Trained in "St. Mary's," Belfast, Training College.	-	13	13	-	29	29	42
Trained in "Mary Immaculate" Training College.	-	22	22	-	27	27	49
Trained in an English or Scotch Training College.	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Total Trained.	45	104	149	112	165	277	426
Served as Pupil Teachers or Monitors.	2	1	3	55	129	184	217
Served as Lay Assistants.	-	1	1	-	14	14	15
Manual Instructionists.	-	1	1	-	14	14	15
Teachers certificated under English and Scotch Departments, who had not been trained in a Training College.	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Members of religious orders.	-	-	-	8	-	8	8
Total.	47	107	154	175	354	529	683

Special facilities are afforded to university graduates to enter our service as teachers, either directly as Assistants or through the Training Colleges.

Teachers who died or retired from the service.

33. During the year 90 teachers died and 450 others left the service. The causes of retirement, so far as they can be ascertained, are given in the following table:—

Cause of Retirement.	Men.		Women.		Totals.		
	Principals.	Assistants.	Principals.	Assistants.	Principals.	Assistants.	Totals.
1. Pensioned.	81	3	65	17	146	20	166
2. Discharge on Pension or Gratuity.	4	3	2	3	6	6	12
3. Death.	35	3	25	19	60	27	87
4. Ill-health.	6	2	7	7	13	9	22
5. Married.	7	9	6	23	13	36	49
6. Emigrated.	6	7	8	13	13	13	26
7. Change of profession.	22	16	8	30	22	22	44
8. To teach in England or Scotland.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. To teach under other organizations.	3	4	2	-	5	4	9
10. Dismissed by the Manager or by the Commissioners.	15	2	10	4	23	6	29
11. Not known.	8	9	20	16	28	25	53
Total.	185	63	176	117	360	150	510

34. The number of paid monitors on the 31st December, 1905 Monitors
was 704 boys and 2,477 girls. Total, 3,181.

The following table gives the number of monitors classified according to their year of service:—

YEAR OF SERVICE.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1st year,	112	470	582
2nd "	155	562	717
3rd "	125	363	489
4th "	171	656	827
5th "	140	426	566
Total,	704	2,477	3,181

35. The annual general examinations of teachers and Annual Examinations.
monitors were held partly in April (Easter) and partly in July, 1905.

Pupil teachers in their first year of service, monitors of fifth year, candidates for admission to the Training colleges, candidates for appointment as pupil teachers in the Model schools, and some few provisionally recognised teachers seeking Third Grade certificates, were examined at Easter.

King's scholars in training, and 256 other teachers seeking Certificates of competency to teach Irish, were examined in the month of July.

There were in all 3,616 persons examined in the various courses, viz.:—2,259 at Easter, and 1,357 in July.

The following is a summary of the persons examined:—

Candidate Pupil Teachers,	482
Third-year Monitors in Co. Kerry,	16
Fifth-year Monitors, first-year Pupil Teachers, Provisionally recognised Teachers, and Candidates for Training,	1,761
Two-year King's Scholars at the end of their first year of Training,	547
One-year and two-year King's Scholars at the end of their course of Training,	554
Other Teachers examined for Certificates of competency to teach Irish,	256
Total,	3,616

D

The questions set at the 1905 examinations, and a summary of the answering, will be found in the Appendix to this Report, Section III.

Teachers' Pensions and Gratuities.

Pensions,
&c., to
Teachers.

36. The following table shows the number of National teachers who in each of a series of years since the commencement of the Pensions Act (1st January, 1880) were in receipt of pensions from the Fund; also the number of those to whom, on retirement, Gratuities under the Act were awarded, with the total amounts each year. The figures set forth in the table have been furnished by the Teachers' Pension Office.

* YEAR.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.				Total Amounts of Pensions and Gratuities paid (under the Act) to retired Teachers.
	On Pension on 31st December of each Year.		Received Gratuities during Year.		
	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.	
		£		£	£
1880,	147	2,516	31	3,330	5,846
1885,	489	16,684	68	6,804	23,488
1890,	876	29,237	73	7,368	36,605
1895,	1,119	37,226	51	5,190	42,416
1900,	1,529	50,801	—	—	50,801
1905,	1,906	63,686	—	—	63,686

37. The number of Teachers paying premiums in the various classes on 31st December, 1905, was:—

Men.	Class.		Women.	Class.	
"	1 st	100	"	1 st	77
"	2 nd	1,187	"	2 nd	1,685
"	3 rd	2,106	"	3 rd	3,638
"	4 th	2,290	"	4 th	—
Total,		6,733	Total,		5,395

38. The following statement relative to the Pension Fund has been furnished to us by the Teachers' Pension Office:—

The Income and Expenditure of the Pension Fund during the year 1905 were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
INCOME:—						
Three-half-years' Interest on £1,300,000,*	53,500	0	0			
Interest on Stock,	24,737	17	0			
Premiums paid by Teachers,	23,490	5	11			
Vote in aid,†	18,298	18	2			
				125,027	1	1
EXPENDITURE:—						
Pensions paid to Teachers,	65,617	1	8			
Premiums refunded,	5,186	5	10			
				70,803	7	8
Surplus of Income over Expenditure,				54,223	13	7
Amount realised by sale of £9,735 10s. 1d. Stock,				8,859	6	2
Cash Balance on 1st January, 1905,				687	18	4
				63,770	18	1
Sum invested in purchase of £48,313 9s. 6d. Stock,				43,896	1	4
Cash Balance on 31st December, 1905,				19,874	16	9

The invested Capital of the Fund stood thus:—

	£	s.	d.
1st January, 1905, Debt of the Church Temporalities Fund,	1,300,000	0	0
Stock in hand,	£932,510	16	11
Stock bought in 1905,	49,313	9	6
	980,824	6	5
Stock sold in 1905,	9,735	10	1
In hand 31st December, 1905,	£971,089	16	4
	£1,300,000	0	0

* Half year's interest due on 1st January, 1906, paid over in December, 1905.

† Note.—The sum of £18,298 18s. 2d. in aid of the Teachers' Pension Fund was paid over by us within the year to the Fund.

(a) Return showing for the past seven years the expenditure from State grants on primary education in Ireland.

Year.	Expenditure.				Rate per Pupil in average attendance (The pupils in Workhouse and Industrial Schools are excluded).
	From the Vote for Primary Education.	From Ireland Development Fund.	From the Vote for the Board of Public Works.	Total.	
1899-1900.	£ 1,306,263	—	£ 44,127	£ 1,350,390	£ s. d. 2 9 6
1900-1901.	1,283,943	—	49,486	1,333,429	2 16 7
1901-1902.	1,365,150	—	39,921	1,405,071	2 13 5
1902-1903.	1,353,277	—	41,233	1,394,510	2 17 2
1903-1904.	1,375,873	—	25,304	1,401,177	2 18 8½
1904-1905.	1,389,611	16,779	31,114	1,437,504	2 0 0
1905-1906.	1,360,833	36,965	30,165	1,427,963	2 19 2

(b) Return of average payments for the year 1905 to the teaching staffs of the schools (excluding Convent and Monastery Capitation schools) for work done inside school hours.

Schools with an average attendance of	Schools in charge of Men.		Schools in charge of Women.	
	Average payment to the Staff.	Average payment per pupil.	Average payment to the Staff.	Average payment per pupil.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Under 20.	69 3 1	3 17 11	48 3 7	2 4 1
20 " 30.	78 10 4	3 2 8	62 19 1	2 11 1
30 " 40.	100 15 7	2 12 4	81 1 11	2 3 0
40 " 50.	143 7 4	2 12 11	111 9 0	2 8 11
50 " 60.	203 4 4	2 10 0	188 12 3	2 6 2
60 " 70.	290 14 3	2 8 3	263 11 2	2 4 7
70 " 80.	400 2 9	2 7 0	361 2 5	2 1 6
80 and above.	614 3 6	2 4 0	531 4 0	2 1 7
Under 50.	93 3 10	2 14 10	71 2 2	2 6 4
50 " 100.	167 19 4	2 11 10	152 17 4	2 8 1
100 and above.	371 19 0	2 6 6	325 18 2	2 2 11

41. The amounts paid by the State in the financial year 1905-1906 to the Teaching Staffs of the principal classes of day National schools were as follows:—

Class of Schools (Excluding Poor Law Union and Industrial Schools).	No. of Schools.	Average daily attendance.	Total State Aid to Teaching Staff.	Average payment per pupil in average daily attendance.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Ordinary schools.	8,069	408,774	1,053,223 10 8	2 11 6
2. Model schools.	74	6,463	28,733 6 6	4 3 9
3. Convent and Monastery schools (Personal Salaries, &c.)	78	10,555	24,088 16 6	2 5 8
4. Convent and Monastery schools (Capitation).	303	69,244	135,916 3 1	1 19 3
Total.	8,524	495,436	1,241,961 16 9	2 10 2

Payments to Teaching Staffs of Principal Classes of Schools.

42. SALARIES from STATE SOURCES alone (exclusive of the Annual Capitation Grant) of the PRINCIPAL and ASSISTANT TEACHERS in the Service, on the 31st December, 1905.

Rate of Salary.	MEN.		Rate of Salary.	WOMEN.	
	Prin- cipals.	Assist- ants.		Prin- cipals.	Assist- ants.
Under £66, . . .	22	—	Under £64, . . .	8	—
£66 to £86 (inclusive),	2,263	1,171	£84 to £112 (inclusive),	2,125	1,000
£87 to £116 " . . .	1,502	14	£113 to £118 " . . .	900	26
£117 to £128 " . . .	432	14	£119 to £119 " . . .	294	15
£129 to £174 " . . .	192	20	£114 to £140, " . . .	153	8
£175 and above, . . .	82	—	£141 and above, . . .	59	—
Totals, . . .	4,583	1,219	Totals, . . .	3,606	1,019
	5,802			4,625	

Principal Teachers' Incomes from State Sources.

43. Return showing, for different classes of National Schools the average payments for the year 1905, from State sources alone, to the Principal Teachers *for work done inside school hours*.

NOTE.—This Return includes only Salary and residual Capitation Grant.

Schools with an average daily attendance for 1904 of:—	Average rate of Income of Principal Teachers.	
	Mos.	Women.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 and under 20 pupils,	59 19 8	48 3 7
20 and under 30 "	76 0 5	62 12 1
30 and under 40 "	91 4 4	78 12 0
50 and under 70 "	107 0 2	96 7 2
70 and under 100 "	123 8 10	110 4 9
100 and under 150 "	137 3 7	120 9 10
150 and under 200 "	162 18 5	131 9 10
200 pupils and above	197 12 11	155 14 3
10 and under 50 pupils,	85 18 2	62 10 1
50 and under 100 "	111 18 3	90 14 8
100 pupils and above,	154 12 4	128 6 5

44. Training Colleges.

Name of College.	Manager.	Date from which recognised.	Number of King's Scholars for which at present licensed.	
			Men.	Women
"Marlborough-street" (Dublin).	The Commissioners of National Education.	1884	130	165
"St. Patrick's" (Drumcondra, Dublin).	His Grace the Most Rev. W. J. Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.	1 Sept., 1883	165	—
"Our Lady of Mercy" (Caryfort Park, Blackrock, Co. Dublin).	Do.	1 Sept., 1883	—	203
"Church of Ireland" (Kildare-place, Dublin).	His Grace the Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.	1 Sept., 1884	50	85
"De la Salle" (Waterford).	The Most Rev. J. A. Sheehan, D.D., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.	1 Sept., 1891	150	—
"St. Mary's" (Belfast).	The Most Rev. H. Henry, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor.	1 Sept., 1900	—	100
"Mary Immaculate" (Limerick).	The Most Rev. E. T. O'Dwyer, D.D., Bishop of Limerick.	1 Sept., 1901	—	100
			495	659
			1,154	

45. The following Table shows the number of candidates for admission to training (one and two years' courses) in 1905 in each of the Training colleges, and the antecedents of those admitted to the two years' course:—

	One-Year Course.		Two-Year Course.					
	Number of Candidates.	Number admitted to Training.	Number of Candidates.	Number admitted to Training.	Antecedents.			
					Monitors.	Pupil Teachers.	Ex-Pupils.	Teachers (including Manual Instructors)
(FOR MEN.)								
"Marlborough-street,"	15	8	82	48	13	31	4	-
"St. Patrick's,"	34	23	151	79	44	-	35	-
"Church of Ireland,"	1	1	20	14	6	7	1	-
"De La Salle,"	18	4	185	74	24	-	47	3
Total,	68	35	438	215	87	38	87	3
(FOR WOMEN.)								
"Marlborough-street,"	46	23	239	64*	33	21	9	1
"Our Lady of Mercy,"	78	8	372	70	34	2	32	2
"Church of Ireland,"	8	6	85	42	10	2	30	-
"St. Mary's,"	47	10	242	46	31	-	15	-
"Mary Immaculate,"	46	10	243	63	35	-	18	-
Total,	225	57	1,186	275	143	25	104	3

* Includes one extern.

46. KING'S SCHOLARS in Training—Session 1904-1905.

Name of College.	No. of King's Scholars at commencement of Session 1904-1905.	No. who remained until Close of Session.	First Year's Examination of Two-Year Students.		Result of Final Examination.			
					One-Year Students.		Two-Year Students.	
			No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.
MEN								
"Marlborough-street,"	93	90	46 ¹	39	12	12	31 ⁽²⁾	30
"St. Patrick's,"	163	161	75	67	31	27	53 ⁽²⁾	47
"Church of Ireland,"	33	33	14	13	4	3	15	14
"De La Salle,"	151 ³	153	77	70	6 ⁽²⁾	6	71	53
Total (Men),	445	437	212	189	50	48	178	164
WOMEN.								
"Marlborough-street,"	172†	167	84 ⁽²⁾	78	24 ⁽²⁾	19	64	62
"Our Lady of Mercy,"	201†	199	124	122	14 ⁽¹⁾	14	62	61
"Church of Ireland,"	90	90	45	44	5	5	30	27
"St. Mary's,"	100	99	46	44	17	17	27	27
"Mary Immaculate,"	100	95	37	37	—	—	29	29
Total (Women),	663	660	336	325	60	55	201	207
Total (Men & Women)	1,108	1,097	547	514	110	103	439	431

(1) Includes one King's Scholar of a previous Session.

(2) " five

(3) " three

(4) " two

* Includes four externs.

† " seven

‡ " one extern

47. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the KING'S SCHOLARS admitted to MARLBOROUGH-STREET TRAINING COLLEGE for the Session, 1904-1905.

—	R.C.	E.C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total.
King's Scholars in Residence, .	50	57	133	15	3	258
Others,	2	3	1	1	—	7

48. The following Tables show, for each of the past ten Sessions, the number of One-year and Two-year Students respectively in the Training Colleges, the number of Resident Students in each College, and the amounts of the Annual Grants to the Colleges.

(a.) Number of One-year and Two-year Students in the Training Colleges for each of the last ten Sessions
Men and Women being given separately:—

Year.	MEN.			WOMEN.		
	One-Year.	Two-Year.		One-Year.	Two-Year.	
		In Second Year.	In First Year.		Second Year.	First Year.
1895-6, .	105	175	112	66	141	137
1896-7, .	106	138	156	98	132	149
1897-8, .	106	180	191	59	146	170
1898-9, .	87	132	220	61	165	177
1899-1900, .	79	206	209	61	175	189
1900-1, .	92	194	204	66	171	204
1901-2, .	109	199	185	77	242	272
1902-3, .	79	189	240	69	223	238
1903-4, .	69	219	191	60	292	276
1904-5, .	60	212	169	61	339	263

(b) NUMBER of resident students in the various Training Colleges during the past ten sessions.

Session.	"Marlborough Street"		"St. Patrick's"	"Our Lady of Mercy."	"Church of Ireland."		"De La Salle."	"St. Mary's."	"Mary Immaculate."	Total Students	
	Men	Women	(Men only.)	(Women only.)	Men.	Women.	(Men only.)	(Women only.)	(Women only.)	Men.	Women.
1895-6.	103	114	164	159	34	69	139	-	-	431	333
1896-7.	105	143	164	152	43	72	120	-	-	432	367
1897-8.	121	141	165	153	40	73	150	-	-	476	367
1898-9.	130	164	164	156	44	71	150	-	-	488	391
1899-1900.	130	156	155	156	47	71	150	-	-	492	380
1900-1.	129	165	162	153	47	73	151	100	-	499	404
1901-2.	130	165	165	155	46	79	150	100	75	498	535
1902-3.	130	165	165	156	44	85	160	100	75	499	541
1903-4.	113	165	165	156	36	88	150	100	100	495	529
1904-5.	93	165	165	200	33	90	150	100	100	441	526

(c) ANNUAL GRANTS to the Training Colleges during the past ten years.

Year.	"Marlborough Street"	"St. Patrick's"	"Our Lady of Mercy."	"Church of Ireland."	"De La Salle."	"St. Mary's."	"Mary Immaculate."	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1896-7.	10,671 7 5	10,700 6 2	7,243 9 1	5,904 9 5	6,447 13 6	-	-	41,277 12 1
1897-8.	11,661 13 0	11,054 0 4	7,122 7 7	6,427 14 3	6,947 1 2	-	-	42,212 12 1
1898-9.	13,067 6 9	10,965 7 2	7,460 19 6	5,424 6 10	7,023 15 5	-	-	44,945 12 1
1899-1900.	13,712 5 10	10,940 16 3	7,651 1 0	6,401 9 1	7,946 2 6	-	-	46,651 12 1
1900-1.	13,415 16 11	10,508 15 11	7,213 13 5	6,144 11 4	7,924 16 2	1,009 0 0	-	46,209 12 1
1901-2.	13,189 11 9	11,080 13 9	7,053 10 3	6,628 1 7	8,209 4 3	3,484 0 0	600 0 0	50,183 12 1
1902-3.	13,175 5 2	10,912 10 3	7,378 3 11	6,943 17 3	6,667 7 0	3,467 16 11	3,235 2 9	51,331 12 1
1903-4.	14,528 1 9	11,243 7 11	8,602 13 1	7,303 6 10	6,637 5 6	3,483 6 7	3,001 18 6	54,333 12 1
1904-5.	21,718 15 3(a)	11,746 14 0	6,296 5 11(b)	7,315 13 0	10,121 1 0	3,645 9 10	3,402 17 3	60,768 12 1
1905-6.	19,077 6 2(c)	11,216 16 11	9,217 16 5(d)	6,785 13 0	8,790 11 10	4,302 4 0	3,763 13 11	62,954 12 1

(a.) Includes £10,600 from the Ireland Development Fund towards the cost of providing new residences for the King's Scholars.

(b.) Includes £410 from the Ireland Development Fund for the cost of additional King's Scholars.

(c.) Includes £5,838 from the Ireland Development Fund towards the cost of providing new residences for the King's Scholars.

(d.) Includes £1,502 12s. 7d. from the Ireland Development Fund for cost of additional King's Scholars.

50. THE TOTAL NUMBER of TRAINED TEACHERS in the SERVICE on 31st December, 1905, was 7,560, or 60·3 per cent. of the total number of Principal and Assistant Teachers in the service, made up as follows :—

College in which Trained.	PRINCIPALS.			ASSISTANTS.			Total Teachers
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
" Marlborough-street,"	1,220	719	1,939	167	524	691	2,630
" St. Patrick's,"	1,319	—	1,319	343	—	343	1,662
" Our Lady of Mercy,"	—	1,111	1,111	—	384	384	1,495
" Church of Ireland,"	271	348	619	33	151	174	793
" De La Salle,"	409	—	409	210	—	210	619
" St. Mary's,"	—	88	88	—	104	104	192
" Mary Immaculate,"	—	59	59	—	59	59	118
A Scotch College,	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Total,	3,959	2,326	6,285	743	1,222	1,965	7,560
Percentage of the Trained Teachers to the total number of Principals and Assistants,	71·3	64·5	68·3	61·0	59·2	45·3	59·3

51. Numbers of Trained and Untrained Teachers, and percentage of the number trained to the total number, for each of the following years :—

Year.	Trained Teachers.	Untrained Teachers.	Total.	Per-centage of the Trained Teachers to the total number of Teachers.
1880	3,309	7,965	10,674	31·0
1885	3,323	7,422	10,745	32·2
1890	4,159	6,990	11,149	37·4
1895	5,191	6,060	11,251	43·8
1900	6,022	5,902	11,924	50·5
1905	7,560	4,967	12,527	60·3

Compulsory Attendance Provisions of the Irish Education Act, 1892.

Irish
Education
Act, 1892.

52. At the end of the year 1905, 183 School Attendance Committees existed, 92 in Urban Districts and 91 in Rural Districts. According to reports received from the Committees, the provisions of the Act were enforced, during the year, by 170 of these Committees.

Under the provisions of the Act, children over 6 and under 14, with certain exceptions, are required to attend school, and to make 75 complete attendances in each half-year ending respectively the 30th June and the 31st December.

53. TABLE showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE in IRELAND, the PROPORTION PER CENT. of the Pupils of National schools over 6 and under 14 Years of Age on the Rolls on 31st December, 1905, who made at least 75 Attendances in the Half Years ended, respectively, 30th June, 1905, and 31st December, 1905.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Proportion per cent. who made 75 Attendances in the Half-year—		PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Proportion per cent. who made 75 Attendances in the Half-year—	
	Ended 30th June, 1905.	Ended 31st December, 1905.		Ended 30th June, 1905.	Ended 31st December, 1905.
IRELAND.	584	498	MUNSTER.		
PROVINCES.			Clare, . . .	63.8	62.8
LEINSTER.	623	492	Cork, . . .	61.0	58.5
MUNSTER.	627	504	Kerry, . . .	59.7	56.5
ULSTER.	616	454	Limerick, . . .	71.3	56.5
CONNUGHT.	394	395	Tipperary, . . .	68.6	51.5
LEINSTER.			Waterford, . . .	65.3	50.6
Carlow, . . .	597	450	ULSTER.		
Dublin, . . .	686	553	Antrim, . . .	69.6	57.5
Kildare, . . .	617	46.8	Armagh, . . .	65.9	49.1
Kilkenny, . . .	677	51.0	Cavan, . . .	46.8	34.4
King's, . . .	563	45.5	Donegal, . . .	46.5	34.4
Longford, . . .	379	36.1	Down, . . .	70.4	59.2
Louth, . . .	603	43.9	Fermanagh, . . .	56.1	43.5
Meath, . . .	688	47.2	Londonderry, . . .	61.6	56.2
Queen's, . . .	615	46.2	Monaghan, . . .	54.3	39.2
Westmeath, . . .	593	59.7	Tyrone, . . .	55.6	
Wexford, . . .	551	49.3	CONNUGHT.		
Wicklow, . . .	519	44.3	Galway, . . .	49.3	38.0
			Lestrin, . . .	42.7	34.2
			Mayo, . . .	33.6	32.7
			Roscommon, . . .	41.3	38.1
			Sligo, . . .	41.9	32.4

Programme of Instruction.

54. TABLE showing the Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st December, 1905 (arranged according to Standards), who were under Instruction in the various Subjects of the Programme.

SUBJECT.	STANDARD.							TOTAL.
	1. (including Infants).	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 and 8.	
Reading, Spelling, and Writing.	326,645	96,710	92,620	80,986	76,009	49,639	15,143	737,732
Composition, ...	147,087	74,312	90,854	80,084	76,108	49,636	15,142	584,023
Grammar, ...	-	-	89,034	80,996	75,992	49,627	15,140	310,729
Geography, ...	48,837	47,478	91,025	89,901	75,910	49,636	15,129	408,996
Arithmetic, ...	396,645	96,710	92,620	80,986	76,009	49,639	15,143	737,732
Singing, ...	268,265	78,518	74,789	65,497	61,785	40,086	13,561	603,931
Drawing, ...	304,122	95,762	91,373	80,287	75,426	49,361	14,267	711,696
Needlework, ...	136,323	48,007	46,380	40,236	39,501	26,335	8,203	346,178
Physical Drill, ...	315,015	94,602	90,289	79,096	74,327	48,531	14,323	716,403
Kindergarten and Manual Instruction.	304,715	45,182	10,160	1,809	1,446	933	340	354,574
Object Lessons and Elementary Science.	315,502	93,113	87,373	74,718	69,514	45,270	13,893	692,688
Cookery, ...	-	-	-	-	7,546	4,488	2,786	14,790
Irish (as an ordinary subject).	19,473	6,730	6,851	4,717	4,738	2,900	1,154	46,563
<i>Extra Subjects:—</i>								
Irish, ...	-	-	-	20,867	20,863	13,509	4,921	60,099
French, ...	-	-	-	164	699	1,086	1,270	3,219
Latin, ...	-	-	-	17	109	193	228	604
Arithmetic and Algebra.	-	-	-	-	9,077	9,034	5,330	24,441
Geometry & Mensuration.	-	-	-	-	5,179	7,843	4,531	17,553

55. The following table shows the Number of Schools in which pupils were under instruction in certain Subjects on 31st December, 1905.

SUBJECT.	No. of Schools.	SUBJECT.	No. of Schools.
Vocal Music, ...	6,751	<i>Extra Subjects:—</i>	
Drawing, ...	8,687	Irish, ...	1,863
Needlework, ...	6,279	French, ...	294
Kindergarten and Manual Instruction.	4,447	Latin, ...	89
Object Lessons and Elementary Science.	8,423	Arithmetic and Algebra, ...	1,507
Cookery, ...	360	Geometry and Mensuration.	1,304
Irish (as an ordinary subject), ...	565		

56. EXTRA BRANCHES.

RETURN showing the number of Schools in which fees were paid by the Commissioners during the year 1905, for instruction given in extra branches outside of the hours constituting an "attendance."

Extra Branch.	Number of Schools in which fees were paid.
Irish,	1,204
Mathematics,	519
French,	60
Latin,	13

57. RETURN showing the amount paid in Special Fees for extra branches in the Calendar Years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

—	1901 (for nine months only.)	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Irish,	255 0 0	3,050 10 0	7,320 0 0	12,009 4 1	11,551 0 6
Mathematics,	290 10 0	595 0 0	983 0 0	1,595 11 0	2,647 12 7
French,	45 15 0	88 15 0	103 5 0	137 17 6	213 5 5
Latin,	10 10 0	14 5 0	14 15 0	30 11 3	29 7 11

Books and School Requisites.

58. The authorised list of books sanctioned for use in National schools, includes, in addition to 66 sets of readers for the various standards, upwards of 400 supplementary readers, besides books on Irish and English history, grammar, literature, and works on geography, mathematics, elementary science, domestic economy, animal life, and technical subjects. It contains also a numerous variety of headline copy books, drawing books, maps, diagrams, and books for object lessons. These requisites are obtained for the schools from vendors at prices which include the cost of carriage.

According to the rules, managers may select the books to be used in their schools for the purpose of secular instruction, subject to the condition that no book can be used for the purpose of united secular instruction to which a reasonable objection might be entertained on religious or political grounds. Managers are required, however, to submit annually for examination of the inspector, the list of the books proposed to be used, not later than three months prior to the commencement of the school year, and they must furnish a copy of any book which

does not appear on the list authorised by the Commissioners, or of any new edition of a book already sanctioned. Further, no new book can be used until the official approval has been notified to the manager.

During 1905-1906, 146 free grants of school requisites were made in the case of ordinary schools, and 63 free grants of school requisites were made to Model schools.

Private Contribution Funds.

59. The names of the teachers who secured the "Carlisle and Blake" premiums for 1905 will be found in the Appendix.

Carlisle
and Blake
Premiums
Reid
Bequest

The "Reid Bequest" special prizes, under the will of the late R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D., varying from £25 to £10 each, were awarded to twelve monitors of National schools in the County of Kerry for superior answering at competitive examinations for the prizes. The names of the successful competitors for these prizes will also be found in Section II. of the Appendix to this Report.

Commissioners.

60. During the year James Morell, Esq., and the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbons, resigned. The vacancies created by their retirement have been filled by the appointment of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Ross, and Richard Bagwell, Esq., M.A., D.L.

Commis-
sioners.

Statistics.

61. Attached hereto are statistics as to the schools and our financial statement for the year ended the 31st March, 1906.

62. We submit this, as our Report for the past year, to Your Excellency, and in testimony thereof have caused our corporate seal to be hereunto affixed this 11th day of July, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six.

P. E. LEMASS,

W. J. DILWORTH,

} *Secretaries.*

SEAL

TABLE showing for each County the number of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1905, and the Religious Denominations of the Pupils on the Rolls of the Schools.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Schools in operation on 31st Dec., 1905.	Religious Denominations of the Pupils on the Rolls on 31st December, 1905.					
		R.C.	E.C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total.
ULSTER:							
Antrim, . . .	706	18,436	21,085	37,094	3,666	2,407	82,688
Armagh, . . .	271	9,709	7,664	3,790	948	250	22,361
Cavan, . . .	281	13,503	2,538	577	167	8	16,791
Donegal, . . .	434	22,956	3,058	2,796	274	21	29,103
Down, . . .	518	12,473	13,137	22,863	1,928	2,090	52,560
Fermanagh, . . .	182	5,606	3,806	197	504	17	10,130
Londonderry, . . .	295	10,164	4,795	7,859	240	355	23,413
Monaghan, . . .	189	9,018	1,549	1,733	66	24	12,390
Tyrone, . . .	365	12,451	5,816	4,738	515	236	23,756
Total,	3,240	114,316	63,444	81,647	8,308	5,417	273,132
MUNSTER:							
Clare, . . .	266	20,860	282	40	-	8	21,190
Cork, . . .	740	62,549	3,529	173	293	178	66,722
Kerry, . . .	363	31,448	704	29	23	3	32,207
Limerick, . . .	265	23,469	554	43	75	45	24,186
Tipperary, . . .	325	24,513	960	54	55	8	25,590
Waterford, . . .	142	11,968	402	39	29	27	12,465
Total,	2,101	174,807	6,431	378	475	269	182,360
LEINSTER:							
Carlow, . . .	84	5,308	674	11	8	5	6,006
Dublin, . . .	335	45,995	7,436	668	417	919	55,435
Kildare, . . .	106	7,655	583	52	14	12	8,262
Kilkenny, . . .	180	12,413	382	9	3	16	12,823
King's, . . .	120	8,618	583	43	6	5	9,255
Longford, . . .	108	7,051	553	25	21	9	7,659
Louth, . . .	114	8,824	436	191	28	11	9,490
Meath, . . .	171	10,306	521	35	3	-	10,865
Queen's, . . .	120	7,711	871	44	35	1	8,662
Westmeath, . . .	142	9,501	589	27	31	15	10,163
Wexford, . . .	178	12,817	1,047	90	10	4	13,988
Wicklow, . . .	137	7,644	1,563	56	83	27	9,373
Total,	1,795	143,843	15,238	1,181	659	1,024	161,545
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway, . . .	422	34,867	469	78	12	6	35,432
Leitrim, . . .	206	12,004	1,135	33	79	-	13,251
Mayo, . . .	425	36,489	571	76	8	6	37,150
Roscommon, . . .	253	19,087	352	36	4	18	19,492
Sligo, . . .	217	13,821	977	128	46	18	14,990
Total,	1,523	116,268	3,504	351	149	43	120,315
ULSTER, . . .	3,240	114,316	63,444	81,647	8,308	5,417	273,132
MUNSTER, . . .	2,101	174,807	6,431	378	475	269	182,360
LEINSTER, . . .	1,795	143,843	15,238	1,181	659	1,024	161,545
CONNAUGHT, . . .	1,523	116,268	3,504	351	149	43	120,315
ALL IRELAND, . . .	8,659	549,234	88,617	83,557	9,591	6,753	737,753

TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st December, 1905, of 5,889 Schools attended solely by pupils of one Denomination.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Total Number of Schools.	Schools under Roman Catholic Teachers.		Schools Under Protestant Teachers.					
		Number of Schools.	No. of Pupils all R. C.	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils—all Protestants.				
					E. C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total.
CLUSTER.									
Armagh,	467	98	13,416	369	15,017	23,883	2,789	1,715	45,409
Armagh,	176	64	6,598	112	5,261	2,350	609	161	8,461
Armagh,	179	127	8,250	52	1,609	424	95	7	2,186
Armagh,	247	183	13,708	64	1,503	1,062	184	12	2,761
Armagh,	331	74	8,012	237	8,152	15,327	1,305	1,410	26,194
Armagh,	87	42	2,589	45	1,737	71	247	11	2,066
Armagh,	149	58	6,525	91	2,003	4,010	179	212	7,204
Armagh,	102	68	5,236	34	811	755	61	10	1,637
Armagh,	150	65	5,287	85	2,970	1,870	239	110	5,297
Total,	1,885	779	69,591	1,109	39,863	51,837	5,783	3,656	101,164
MUNSTER.									
Clare,	212	206	15,570	6	86	17	-	6	109
Cork,	542	472	44,452	70	2,538	98	200	75	2,911
Kerry,	276	265	21,721	11	318	18	22	1	359
Limerick,	217	207	19,526	10	321	16	45	6	388
Tipperary,	235	215	17,462	20	480	11	36	-	527
Waterford,	114	104	8,632	10	279	16	26	10	331
Total,	1,596	1,469	127,363	127	4,022	176	329	98	4,625
LEINSTER.									
Carlow,	32	37	2,854	15	554	6	8	5	573
Dublin,	249	170	37,524	79	5,218	445	269	491	6,413
Kildare,	71	56	4,672	15	439	39	14	10	502
Kilkenny,	130	123	9,056	7	203	-	-	16	219
King's,	67	57	4,678	10	278	21	2	-	301
Longford,	73	60	4,286	13	436	29	14	5	475
Louth,	81	68	6,818	13	387	161	25	11	534
Meath,	127	114	7,534	13	316	25	3	-	344
Queen's,	81	61	5,008	20	692	33	35	1	761
Wexmouth,	102	89	6,094	13	259	13	4	10	386
Wickford,	109	92	7,889	17	553	12	7	1	573
Wicklow,	102	64	5,373	38	1,302	52	83	26	1,463
Total,	1,244	991	102,063	253	10,687	827	464	566	12,544
CONNAUGHT.									
Galway,	338	329	26,821	9	224	56	10	-	290
Letchin,	139	113	7,748	26	692	20	65	-	777
Mayo,	343	332	29,048	11	266	9	7	2	284
Sligo,	200	196	14,946	4	106	19	4	8	137
Sligo,	141	119	8,863	22	623	117	46	16	802
Total,	1,161	1,089	87,426	72	1,911	221	132	26	2,290
GRAND TOTAL,	5,889	4,320	386,383	1,561	56,483	53,081	6,713	4,346	129,623

There are eight other schools with unmixed attendance which cannot be brought under the headings in this Table, viz.:—Ballymena Model B. (Antrim), Newry Model B. (Down), and Limerick Model B. (Limerick), with only Protestant pupils on the rolls but with both R.C. and Protestant teachers; West Dublin Model B. (Dublin) with exclusively R.C. pupils but with R.C. and Protestant teachers; Newmarket Model B. (Dublin) in charge of a Roman Catholic Mistress but with only Protestant pupils on the rolls; two schools, one in Dublin the other in Cork, under R.C. teachers with female attendance exclusively, and Donagh P.L.U. school in charge of a Protestant teacher but with only R.C. pupils (3) on the rolls.

TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Pupils
SCHOOLS which were attended by both

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Total No. of Schools attended by both R.C. and Prot. Pupils.	SCHOOLS UNDER ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHERS.							SCHOOLS UNDER PROTESTANT TEACHERS.	
		No. of Schools.	Pupils on the Rolls on 31st December, 1905.						No. of Schools.	Pupils.
			R.C.	E.C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total.		
ULSTER.										
Antrim,	238	60	4,047	220	298	23	99	4,687	176	731
Armagh,	95	41	2,915	139	75	1	11	3,141	53	249
Cavan,	102	84	5,005	353	30	29	-	5,422	17	100
Donegal,	186	115	3,392	464	293	8	2	4,161	69	706
Down,	186	56	3,587	149	216	2	20	3,974	125	643
Fermanagh,	95	54	2,643	406	13	44	3	3,114	40	323
Londonderry,	146	49	2,699	139	276	7	6	3,127	94	447
Monaghan,	86	52	3,493	125	126	-	1	3,745	34	235
Tyrone,	214	108	6,034	542	293	49	17	6,935	104	924
Total,	1,348	619	38,820	2,542	1,622	163	150	43,306	713	4,930
MUNSTER.										
Clare,	54	32	5,287	126	4	-	2	5,419	2	3
Cork,	197	185	17,856	504	32	10	12	18,414	9	57
Kerry,	87	84	9,719	274	6	1	2	10,002	3	8
Limerick,	47	43	3,924	85	6	12	1	4,023	3	30
Tipperary,	90	82	6,995	244	28	5	5	7,277	7	37
Waterford,	23	27	3,332	66	10	-	13	3,421	1	4
Total,	503	478	47,113	1,299	86	20	35	48,561	25	97
LEINSTER.										
Carlow,	32	30	2,441	70	5	-	-	2,516	2	3
Dublin,	84	47	6,230	117	14	-	4	6,365	28	110
Kildare,	35	33	2,961	92	8	-	-	3,061	2	5
Kilkenny,	50	47	3,279	97	3	-	-	3,379	3	37
King's,	53	49	3,722	150	12	-	5	3,889	4	38
Longford,	35	33	2,716	85	2	2	1	2,806	2	20
Louth,	38	30	1,983	57	12	-	-	2,052	3	33
Meath,	44	39	2,526	108	5	-	-	2,639	3	30
Queen's,	39	36	2,695	117	11	-	-	2,823	3	8
Westmeath,	40	38	3,404	111	-	-	2	3,517	2	1
Wexford,	69	60	4,890	227	3	-	3	5,123	9	35
Wicklow,	35	31	2,238	111	4	-	1	2,344	4	43
Total,	549	473	39,095	1,342	79	2	16	40,534	65	335
CONNAUGHT.										
Galway,	34	33	3,045	220	11	1	5	3,282	1	1
Leitrim,	67	62	4,234	263	7	3	-	4,507	5	19
Mayo,	82	77	7,431	224	19	-	4	7,678	5	27
Roscommon,	53	49	4,114	152	15	-	3	4,284	4	27
Sligo,	76	71	4,936	246	11	-	2	5,195	5	23
Total,	362	342	28,760	1,106	63	4	14	29,946	20	82
GROSS TOTAL,	2,762	1,907	153,768	6,288	1,850	197	224	162,347	823	5,634

of each Denomination on the Rolls on the 31st December, 1905, of 2,762
 ROMAN CATHOLIC and PROTESTANT PUPILS.

PROTESTANT TEACHERS.					SCHOOLS UNDER ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT TEACHERS.							PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.
on the Rolls on 31st December, 1905.					No. of Schools.	Pupils on the Rolls on 31st December, 1905.						
R.C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total.		R.C.	E.C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total.	
ULSTER.												
1,087	10,790	846	584	18,548	2	242	152	118	6	-	518	Antrim.
1,297	1,838	238	76	4,168	1	37	17	27	-	2	83	Armagh.
405	109	43	1	558	1	68	4	14	-	-	86	Cavan.
1,076	1,374	81	7	3,294	2	97	13	65	1	-	176	Donegal.
4,085	7,169	612	660	13,771	4	229	169	84	-	3	425	Down.
1,393	112	260	3	2,237	1	39	70	1	13	-	114	Fermanagh.
1,338	3,324	54	137	6,400	3	93	15	49	-	-	157	Londonderry.
613	832	5	13	1,722	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaghan.
2,192	2,391	223	161	5,830	2	206	79	63	-	-	348	Tyrone.
20,436	27,569	2,321	1,582	56,068	16	1,002	459	421	20	5	1,907	Total.
MUNSTER.												
70	19	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clare.
361	34	57	12	491	3	214	126	9	26	11	386	Cork.
112	5	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kerry.
31	8	3	20	139	1	1	42	6	7	8	64	Limerick.
131	7	14	1	250	1	19	45	8	-	2	74	Tipperary.
57	13	3	4	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Waterford.
672	86	77	37	1,169	5	234	213	23	33	21	524	Total.
LEINSTER.												
56	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carlow.
1,038	172	135	320	2,630	9	1,935	208	37	13	9	2,202	Dublin.
52	3	-	2	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kildare.
82	6	3	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kilkenny.
135	10	4	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	King's.
32	3	5	3	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Longford.
42	18	3	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Louth.
71	6	-	-	106	2	219	26	-	-	-	245	Meath.
62	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Queen's.
119	14	27	3	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westmeath.
267	5	3	-	313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wexford.
136	-	-	-	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wicklow.
2,975	228	180	320	4,116	11	2,154	234	37	13	9	2,447	Total.
CONNAUGHT.												
25	11	1	1	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Galway.
136	6	11	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leitrim.
31	48	1	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mayo.
94	2	-	2	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roscommon.
106	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sligo.
400	67	13	3	633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
30,321	27,960	2,551	1,960	62,806	32	3,390	906	481	66	35	4,878	GROSS TOTAL.

The following table, compiled from returns furnished through the managers, shows for each province and county the amounts received by the teaching staff in (a) school fees, and also (b) their receipts from other sources of local aid during the year ended 31st December, 1905.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	School Fees.		Other Local Aid.		Total.
	Number of Schools.	Amount.	Number of Schools.	Amount.	
ULSTER:					
Antrim,	40	£ 631 0 4	75	£ 645 17 9	£ 1,276 18 1
Armagh,	6	50 4 5	43	322 6 5	372 10 10
Cavan,	—	—	40	539 3 11	539 3 11
Donegal,	2	3 12 0	68	694 3 1	697 15 1
Down,	29	556 19 4	90	1,043 10 0	1,600 9 4
Fermanagh,	—	—	57	422 7 11	422 7 11
Londonderry,	5	35 4 11	89	1,453 10 6	1,488 15 5
Monaghan,	—	—	25	236 18 4	236 18 4
Tyrone,	1	8 8 2	61	544 19 6	553 7 8
Total,	83	1,285 9 2	528	6,092 17 5	7,378 6 7
MUNSTER:					
Clare,	9	22 13 9	10	138 3 4	160 17 1
Cork,	27	242 13 9	69	1,038 15 4	1,281 9 1
Kerry,	6	9 0 2	38	525 17 9	534 17 11
Limerick,	13	58 1 8	42	902 6 9	960 8 5
Tipperary,	10	36 15 9	78	503 10 11	540 6 8
Waterford,	7	17 18 0	29	838 7 0	906 5 0
Total,	72	387 3 1	226	3,997 1 1	4,384 4 2
LEINSTER:					
Carlow,	1	1 0 0	20	236 17 6	237 17 6
Dublin,	10	58 1 11	111	2,369 15 8	2,467 17 7
Kildare,	6	16 11 9	26	462 1 5	478 13 2
Kilkenny,	3	6 10 8	17	159 5 0	165 15 8
King's,	2	5 8 0	17	224 14 8	230 2 8
Longford,	3	11 12 5	13	245 9 0	257 1 3
Louth,	1	7 4 0	21	388 11 8	395 15 8
Meath,	4	15 0 3	57	771 11 0	786 11 3
Queen's,	2	44 11 5	31	374 5 0	418 16 5
Westmeath,	2	28 1 8	19	325 1 0	353 2 8
Wexford,	4	5 11 11	27	383 12 1	389 4 0
Wicklow,	10	59 7 4	60	917 11 2	976 18 6
Total,	56	299 1 4	399	6,858 15 2	7,157 16 6
CONNAUGHT:					
Galway,	6	42 2 2	29	569 8 5	611 10 7
Leitrim,	—	—	25	202 8 5	202 8 5
Mayo,	3	5 19 0	35	404 5 3	409 4 3
Roscommon,	3	12 16 9	12	180 10 0	193 6 9
Sligo,	1	9 0 0	19	273 6 0	282 6 0
Total,	13	69 17 11	120	1,709 18 1	1,779 16 0
Gross Total,	224	2,041 11 6	1,273	18,658 11 9	20,700 3 2*

* In addition to this amount the sum of £1,238 5s. 9d. collected as school fees in Model schools in 1905 was paid to Model school teachers before the close of the financial year.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough,
Rural District, Urban District and Principal Town,
the Population, National Schools in Operation, the
Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the
Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils
for the Year 1905.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on the				
	Of all Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Proa. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of other Denominations
City or County Borough of Belfast (Counties of Antrim and Down) :-							
Co. Antrim, ..	349,180	87,645	53	53	96	22	7
Co. Down, ..			10	12	39	3	1
Total, ..	349,180	87,645	63	65	135	25	10
CO. ANTRIM.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Ballymena, ..	10,886	2,642	5	4	4	—	—
Ballymoney, ..	2,952	768	3	1	—	1	—
Carrickfergus, ..	4,208	1,146	2	3	2	—	—
Larne, ..	6,670	1,738	2	1	6	—	—
Lisburn, ..	11,461	2,793	2	3	4	2	—
Portrush, ..	1,941	436	1	1	1	—	—
Antrim, ..	1,826	463	2	1	2	1	—
Ballyclare, ..	2,066	556	1	—	2	—	—
Total, ..	42,010	10,542	18	14	21	4	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Antrim (excluding the town of Antrim), ..	25,580	6,286	11	9	44	1	2
Ballycastle, ..	12,686	2,995	19	13	7	1	—
Ballymena, ..	42,196	10,805	16	12	74	—	2
Ballymoney, ..	23,383	5,827	12	14	39	—	—
Belfast, ..	11,041	3,199	3	3	12	—	—
Larne, ..	22,151	5,715	10	13	40	3	—
Lisburn, ..	13,799	3,475	5	15	5	1	2
Lurgan or Aghalee, ..	3,244	844	6	5	—	1	—
Total, ..	154,080	39,146	82	84	221	7	6
Total for County, ..	196,090	49,688	100	98	242	11	6
CO. ARMAGH.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Armagh, ..	7,588	1,834	4	6	2	1	—
Lurgan, ..	11,782	3,191	3	5	3	1	—
Portadown, ..	10,092	2,670	5	4	2	3	—
Tandragee, ..	1,427	343	2	2	1	—	—
Beaumont, ..	2,977	772	—	—	—	—	1
Keady, ..	1,466	374	2	1	2	—	—
Total, ..	35,332	9,184	16	18	10	5	1

District and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905.

ULSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Local Management.	Total.					
4	235	45,721	47,887	34,139	71.3	City or County Borough of Belfast (Counties of Antrim and Down):— Co. Antrim. Co. Down.
—	67	13,099	17,453	12,666	72.6	
4	302	58,820	65,340	46,805	71.6	Total.
CO. ANTRIM.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
4	17	2,122	1,901	1,371	72.1	Ballymena.
3	8	871	711	512	72.7	Ballymoney.
—	7	852	810	594	73.3	Carrickfergus.
—	9	1,309	1,351	962	71.2	Larne.
1	12	2,218	1,952	1,394	71.4	Lisburn.
—	3	720	378	273	72.2	Portrush.
—	6	647	519	374	72.1	Antrim.
—	3	350	428	295	68.9	Ballyclare.
8	65	9,080	8,050	5,775	71.7	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	68	4,974	4,603	3,330	72.3	Antrim (excluding the town of Antrim).
—	40	2,763	2,155	1,404	65.2	Ballycastle.
—	104	7,787	7,537	5,429	72.7	Ballymena.
1	66	4,440	3,987	2,632	66.7	Ballymoney.
—	18	1,992	1,906	1,403	73.6	Belfast.
4	70	5,425	4,412	3,050	69.3	Larne.
—	28	2,735	2,418	1,648	68.2	Lisburn.
—	12	733	682	450	66.7	Lurgan or Aghalee.
6	406	30,849	27,700	19,355	69.9	Total.
14	471	39,938	35,750	25,130	70.3	Total for County.
CO. ARMAGH.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
—	13	1,489	1,169	896	76.6	Armagh.
4	16	2,944	2,618	1,882	71.9	Lurgan.
—	14	2,340	2,299	1,597	69.5	Portadown.
—	5	469	365	248	67.9	Tandragee.
—	3	324	365	244	66.8	Beaumont.
—	5	713	507	390	76.9	Keady.
4	56	8,279	7,323	5,257	71.8	Total.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District
Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on 1st				
	Of All Ages.	Over 3 and under 16 years of age.	Under R.O. Manage- ment.	Under E.O. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denomi- nations.
CO. ARMAGH—con.							
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Armagh,	37,802	8,878	25	38	24	6	2
Crossmaglen,	10,297	2,691	16	2	5	—	—
Lurgan,	17,578	4,653	12	17	4	5	—
Newry No. 2,	10,562	4,868	30	14	4	—	1
Tandragee,	4,821	1,174	2	3	3	—	1
Total,	90,080	22,164	85	74	40	11	4
Total for County,	125,392	31,348	101	92	60	16	7
CO. CAVAN.							
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Belturbet,	1,587	344	2	1	—	—	—
Cavan,	2,822	739	2	2	—	—	—
Cootehill,	1,509	345	3	1	1	—	—
Total,	5,918	1,428	7	4	1	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Bailieborough,	15,510	3,714	31	9	3	—	—
Bawnboy,	9,573	2,436	22	7	—	—	—
Cavan,	32,584	7,736	72	26	1	1	—
Cootehill No. 1,	13,925	3,256	25	9	4	—	—
Enniskillen No. 2,	5,524	1,558	15	1	—	—	—
Mullaghoran,	4,899	1,215	11	2	—	—	—
Oldcastle No. 2,	9,608	2,351	22	3	1	—	—
Total,	91,623	22,266	198	67	9	1	—
Total for County,	97,541	23,694	205	61	10	1	—
CO. DONEGAL.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Ballyshannon,	2,350	522	4	1	1	—	—
Letterkenny,	2,370	544	3	1	1	—	—
Total,	4,720	1,066	7	2	2	—	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

ULSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Manage- ment.	Total.					
CO. ARMAGH—con.						
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	95	6,992	6,226	4,281	68·8	Armagh.
—	23	1,752	1,819	1,182	65·	Crossmaglen.
—	38	3,405	2,826	1,930	68·3	Lurgan.
1	50	3,967	3,675	2,408	65·5	Newry No. 2.
—	9	602	670	446	66·6	Tanderagee.
1	215	16,718	15,216	10,247	67·3	Total.
5	271	24,997	22,539	15,504	68·8	Total for County.
CO. CAVAN.						
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
—	3	326	389	250	64·3	Belturbet.
—	4	763	599	411	68·6	Cavan.
—	5	440	405	278	68·6	Cooteshill.
—	12	1,529	1,393	939	67·4	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
2	45	3,003	2,866	1,785	62·3	Bailieborough.
1	30	1,821	1,739	1,034	59·5	Bawnboy.
1	101	6,209	5,059	3,075	60·8	Cavan.
—	38	2,212	2,098	1,262	60·2	Cooteshill No. 1.
—	16	997	985	555	56·3	Enniskillen No. 2.
—	13	982	927	533	57·5	Mullaghcoran.
—	26	1,869	1,624	1,028	63·3	Oldcastle No. 2.
4	369	17,093	15,298	9,272	60·6	Total.
4	281	18,022	16,691	10,211	61·2	Total for County.
CO. DONEGAL.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
1	7	674	472	316	66·9	Ballyshannon.
1	6	690	586	423	72·2	Letterkenny.
2	13	1,364	1,058	739	69·8	Total.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average

PROVINCE OF

County and District	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation				
	Of all Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.O. Manage- ment.	Under E.O. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Moth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denominations.
CO. DONEGAL—con.							
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Ballyshannon (excluding the town of Ballyshannon).	6,826	1,535	13	5	—	1	—
Donegal,	20,480	4,780	33	19	3	3	—
Dunfanaghy,	15,781	4,477	28	5	—	—	—
Glenties,	33,191	8,299	78	11	—	2	—
Inishowen,	28,943	7,268	41	12	4	2	—
Letterkenny,	10,710	2,440	13	6	9	—	—
Londonderry No. 2, ..	8,633	2,228	5	7	8	—	—
Milford,	20,250	5,363	28	10	10	—	—
Strabane No. 2, .. .	10,463	2,574	12	4	9	1	—
Stranorlar,	13,707	3,070	24	7	4	—	—
Total,	168,993	42,034	275	86	47	9	—
Total for County,	173,722	43,100	282	88	49	9	—
CO. DOWN.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Banbridge,	5,006	1,218	2	4	2	—	1
Bangor,	5,903	1,484	2	3	4	—	—
Dromore,	2,307	571	2	1	—	—	2
Holywood,	3,840	960	1	2	3	—	—
Newry,	12,405	3,033	2	3	1	1	—
Newtownards,	9,110	2,436	2	4	5	—	—
Warrenpoint,	1,817	432	2	1	—	—	—
Comber,	2,095	546	1	1	2	—	1
Donaghadee,	2,073	498	—	2	3	1	—
Downpatrick,	2,993	809	2	2	1	—	—
Gilford,	1,199	318	1	3	1	—	—
Newcastle,	*	*	2	1	1	—	—
Total,	48,748	12,305	19	27	23	2	4
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Banbridge (excluding the town of Gilford).	27,694	6,596	15	13	29	—	5
Castlerough,	4,206	921	—	1	8	—	—
Downpatrick (excluding the town of Downpatrick).	35,876	8,421	36	24	27	1	3
Hillshorough,	21,203	5,110	2	16	28	3	2
Kilkeel,	19,131†	4,819†	24	9	9	1	—
Mairs,	11,022	2,771	2	11	9	—	—
Newry,	15,271	3,628	18	5	13	—	5
Newtownards,	22,739	5,783	1	13	34	—	—
Total,	157,141	38,049	98	92	157	5	15
Total for County,	205,889	50,354	117	119	180	7	19

* Included in Kilkeel Rural District.

† Including town of Newcastle.

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

ULSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Management.	Total.					
—	19	1,281	982	591	60.2	CO. DONEGAL—con.
1	59	3,819	3,389	2,053	60.6	RURAL DISTRICTS.
—	33	2,183	2,644	1,566	59.2	Ballyshannon (excluding the town of Ballyshannon).
—	92	5,405	5,685	3,572	62.8	Donegal.
—	59	4,738	4,572	2,787	61.	Dunfanaghy.
—	28	1,582	1,369	809	59.1	Glenties.
—	20	1,443	1,283	889	69.3	Inishowen.
1	49	3,229	3,475	1,942	55.9	Letterkenny.
—	25	1,829	1,718	1,107	64.4	Londonderry No. 2.
1	36	2,247	2,141	1,249	58.3	Milford.
4	421	27,756	27,258	16,565	60.8	Strahane No. 2.
6	434	29,120	28,316	17,304	61.1	Stranorlar.
1	10	1,350	1,090	843	77.3	Total.
—	9	1,383	1,230	865	70.3	CO. DOWN.
—	5	431	561	415	74.	URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.
—	6	935	803	634	79.	Banbridge.
3	10	2,298	1,879	1,261	67.1	Bangor.
4	15	2,188	1,946	1,362	70.	Dromore.
—	3	363	313	209	66.8	Holywood.
—	5	718	622	454	73.	Newry.
—	6	585	520	386	74.2	Newtownards.
—	5	1,093	861	654	77.1	Warrenpoint.
—	5	501	520	377	72.5	Comber.
—	4	393	301	219	72.8	Donaghadee.
8	83	12,238	10,646	7,689	72.2	Downpatrick.
—	62	4,701	3,974	2,659	66.9	Gilford.
—	9	783	700	480	68.6	Newcastle.
—	91	7,868	6,244	4,490	71.9	Total.
—	51	4,306	3,509	2,410	68.7	RURAL DISTRICTS.
1	44	3,611	3,072	2,117	68.9	Banbridge (excluding the town of Gilford).
—	22	2,005	1,860	1,316	70.4	Castlereagh.
—	36	2,256	2,262	1,329	59.8	Downpatrick (excluding the town of Downpatrick).
—	53	4,795	3,843	2,875	74.8	Hillsborough.
1	368	30,327	25,473	17,676	69.4	Kilkeel.
9	451	42,565	36,119	25,365	70.2	Moirs.
						Newry.
						Newtownards.
						Total.
						Total for County.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average

PROVINCE OF

County and District	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation in				
	of all Ages	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denominations
CO. FERMANAGH.							
URBAN DISTRICT.							
Enniskillen,	5,412	1,130	3	1	—	1	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Belleek,	6,187	1,505	11	7	—	—	—
Clones No. 2,	7,820	1,702	14	7	1	—	—
Enniskillen,	20,204	4,619	28	26	2	2	—
Irvinstown,	9,760	2,228	10	16	1	2	—
Lisnaskea,	16,047	3,709	21	19	3	2	—
Total,	60,018	13,763	84	75	7	6	—
Total for County,	65,430	14,902	87	76	7	7	—
City or County Borough of Londonderry.	39,802	9,619	12	5	11	—	—
CO. LONDONDERRY.							
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Coleraine,	6,958	1,736	3	4	—	—	—
Limavady,	2,692	658	3	2	3	—	—
Total,	9,650	2,394	6	6	3	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Coleraine,	22,959	5,529	6	20	34	—	—
Limavady,	17,931	4,379	16	15	13	—	—
Londonderry,	14,960	3,446	15	10	10	—	—
Magherafelt,	38,902	9,169	47	33	21	1	1
Total,	94,862	22,523	84	78	78	1	1
Total for County,	104,512	24,917	90	84	81	1	1
CO. MONAGHAN.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Carriekmacross, ..	1,874	444	2	2	—	—	—
Castleblayney, ..	1,576	367	3	1	—	—	—
Clones,	2,068	472	3	2	—	1	—
Monaghan,	2,932	725	2	1	—	—	—
Ballybay,	1,208	257	2	—	1	—	—
Total,	9,658	2,265	12	6	1	1	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

ULSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommo- dation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Manage- ment	Total.					
CO. FERMANAGH.						
URBAN DISTRICT.						
3	8	1,864	1,069	665	62·2	Enniskillen.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	18	980	939	535	57·	Belleek.
—	22	1,214	1,081	648	59·9	Clones No. 2.
1	59	3,696	2,999	1,974	65·8	Enniskillen.
—	29	1,952	1,612	1,090	67·6	Irvinestown.
1	46	2,816	2,497	1,656	66·3	Lisnakea.
2	174	10,658	9,128	5,903	64·7	Total.
5	182	12,522	10,197	6,568	64·4	Total for County.
4	32	6,783	6,395	4,925	77·	City or County Borough of Londonderry.
CO. LONDONDERRY.						
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
3	10	1,403	1,302	946	72·7	Coleraine.
1	9	925	667	474	71·1	Limavady.
4	19	2,328	1,969	1,420	72·1	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	61	4,346	3,727	2,515	67·5	Coleraine.
—	44	3,193	2,563	1,610	62·8	Limavady.
—	35	2,517	2,237	1,404	62·8	Londonderry.
1	104	7,439	6,481	4,053	62·5	Magherafelt.
2	244	17,495	15,008	9,582	63·8	Total.
6	263	19,823	16,977	11,002	64·8	Total for County.
CO. MONAGHAN.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
1	5	766	531	392	73·8	Carrickmacross.
1	5	450	387	279	72·1	Castleblayney.
1	7	909	550	372	67·6	Clones.
4	7	991	765	549	71·8	Monaghan.
—	3	287	274	191	69·7	Ballybay.]
7	27	3,403	2,507	1,783	71·1	Total.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District
Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation in				
	Of All Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denominations.
CO. MONAGHAN—con.							
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Carrikinacross, ..	13,670	3,227	19	5	—	—	—
Castleblayney (excluding the town of Ballybay).	13,534	3,078	25	1	11	—	—
Clones,	5,900	1,314	9	6	1	—	—
Cooteshill,	6,420	1,469	7	9	4	—	—
Monaghan,	25,369	5,591	39	13	12	—	—
Total,	64,953	14,679	99	34	28	—	—
Total for County,	74,611	16,944	111	40	29	1	—
CO. TYRONE.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Cookstown,	3,531	886	2	4	1	—	—
Dungannon,	3,694	905	2	2	3	—	—
Omagh,	4,789	1,035	1	—	—	—	—
Strabane,	5,033	1,289	2	1	2	—	—
Aughnasloe,	974	221	2	2	1	—	—
Total,	18,021	4,336	9	9	7	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Castlederg,	11,789	2,686	10	16	6	—	—
Clogher (excluding the town of Aughnasloe).	13,342	3,046	16	14	5	—	—
Cookstown,	20,084	4,576	20	15	12	1	—
Dungannon,	28,869	6,603	25	27	11	—	1
Omagh,	33,764	7,294	32*	23*	19*	2	—
Strabane,	20,363	4,839	20	9	14	—	—
Trillick,	4,335	1,012	9	4	—	2	—
Total,	132,546	30,056	152	108	67	5	1
Total for County,	150,567	34,392	161	117	74	5	1

* Two cases of Joint Management, one R.C. and Pres., and one E.C. and Pres.

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

CLSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Management.	Total.					
						CO. MONAGHAN—con.
						RURAL DISTRICTS.
—	24	1,804	2,080	1,290	62·	Carrickmacross.
—	37	2,356	2,375	1,426	60·	Castleblayney (excluding the town of Ballybay).
—	10	987	952	576	60·5	Clones.
—	20	1,124	928	565	60·9	Cootehill.
—	64	3,933	3,717	2,234	60·1	Monaghan.
—	161	10,204	10,052	6,091	60·6	Total.
7	188	13,607	12,559	7,874	62·7	Total for County.
						CO. TYRONE.
						URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.
—	7	969	830	631	76·	Cookstown.
—	7	1,160	1,016	713	70·2	Dungannon.
3	4	745	647	458	70·8	Omagh.
—	5	961	1,062	790	74·4	Strabane.
—	5	388	266	187	70·3	Aughnacloy.
3	28	4,223	3,821	2,779	72·7	Total.
						RURAL DISTRICTS.
1	33	1,974	1,721	1,037	60·3	Castlederg.
—	35	2,120	1,922	1,192	62·	Clogher (excluding the town of Aughnacloy).
—	48	3,083	2,890	1,907	66·	Cookstown.
—	65	4,434	4,525	2,909	64·3	Dungannon.
—	95	5,883	4,878	2,946	60·4	Omagh.
3	46	3,318	3,180	2,024	63·6	Strabane.
—	15	904	708	441	62·3	Trillick.
4	337	21,716	19,824	12,456	62·8	Total.
7	365	25,939	23,045	15,235	64·4	Total for County.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on 1st				
	Of all Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Proa. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of other Denomi- nations.
CO. CLARE.							
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Ennis,	5,093	1,249	2	1	1	—	—
Kilrush,	4,179	1,127	2	1	—	—	—
Total,	9,272	2,376	4	2	1	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Ballyvaughan,	3,920	900	11	—	—	—	—
Corofin,	4,803	1,183	10	3	—	—	—
Ennis,	14,679	3,692	31	1	—	—	—
Ennistymon,	18,069	4,840	41	3	—	—	—
Killadysert,	9,165	2,498	20	2	—	—	—
Kilrush,	24,555	6,846	52	4	—	—	—
Limerick No. 2,	7,592	1,776	21	—	—	—	—
Scariff,	10,445	2,813	23	3	—	—	—
Tulla,	9,834	2,362	26	—	—	—	—
Total	103,062	26,916	235	16	—	—	—
Total for County,	112,334	29,292	239	18	1	—	—
City or County Borough of Cork.	76,122	18,129	24	9	3	—	1
CO. CORK.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Clonakilty,	3,098	806	3	1	—	1	—
Fermoy,	6,126	1,192	2	1	—	—	—
Kinsale,	4,250	1,062	2	1	—	—	—
Middleton,	3,361	741	1	1	—	—	—
Queanstown,	7,909	1,828	4	3	—	—	—
Skibbereen,	3,208	777	3	1	—	—	—
Youghal,	5,393	1,122	1	1	—	—	—
Bandon,	2,830	620	3	2	1	1	—
Bantry,	3,109	792	3	1	—	—	—
Charleville,	2,000	530	3	—	—	—	—
Macroom,	3,016	718	3	—	—	—	—
Mallow,	4,542	1,115	2	1	—	—	—
Mitcheolstown,	2,146	480	1	1	—	—	—
Passage West,	2,027	453	2	1	—	—	—
Total,	53,015	12,256	33	15	1	2	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

MUNSTER.

Month, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Manage- ment.	Total.					
CO. CLARE.						
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
1	5	1,526	1,001	703	70·2	Ennis.
1	4	1,259	780	558	71·5	Kilrush.
2	9	2,785	1,781	1,261	70·8	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	12	833	701	454	64·8	Ballyvaughan.
1	14	1,008	802	549	68·5	Corofin.
—	32	2,295	2,396	1,606	67·	Ennis.
1	45	3,182	3,333	2,246	67·4	Ennistymon.
1	23	1,882	1,901	1,323	69·6	Killadysert.
—	56	4,783	5,055	3,321	65·7	Kilrush.
—	21	1,371	1,278	901	70·5	Limerick No. 2.
1	27	2,096	2,210	1,517	68·6	Scariff.
1	27	2,164	1,901	1,323	69·6	Tulla.
4	257	19,614	19,577	13,240	67·6	Total.
8	260	22,399	21,358	14,501	67·9	Total for County.
3	40	12,127	12,004	8,311	69·2	City or County Borough of Cork.
CO. CORK.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
1	6	1,298	742	524	70·6	Clenakilly.
—	3	963	550	381	69·3	Fermoy.
1	4	1,336	926	640	69·1	Kinsale.
1	3	870	593	440	74·2	Midleton.
—	7	1,543	1,442	1,077	74·7	Queenstown
1	5	1,441	670	477	71·2	Skibbereen.
1	3	1,278	616	433	70·3	Youghal.
1	8	1,770	933	612	65·0	Bandon.
1	5	1,131	606	518	74·4	Bantry.
—	3	702	434	328	75·6	Charleville.
—	3	621	608	496	69·0	Macroom.
—	3	987	850	595	70·	Mallow.
1	3	537	401	273	68·1	Mitchelstown.
—	3	674	511	404	79·1	Passage West.
8	59	15,151	10,062	7,188	71·4	Total.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901.)		National Schools in Operation in 1904.				
	Of all Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under B.C. Management.	Under E.C. Management.	Under Pres. Management.	Under Mosh. Management.	Under Management of other Denominations.
CO. CORK—con.							
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Bandon (excluding the town of Bandon).	15,048	3,841	29	5	—	—	—
Bantry (excluding the town of Bantry).	10,348	3,103	23	3	—	1	—
Castletown,	11,178	3,293	33	—	—	—	—
Charleville,	2,121	559	4	—	—	—	—
Clonakilty,	16,060	4,130	27	7	—	—	—
Cork,	47,115	10,519	76	9	—	—	—
Dunmanway,	13,321	3,065	30	2	—	—	—
Fermoy,	16,606	3,746	35	—	—	—	—
Kanturk,	23,181	5,800	51	3	—	—	—
Kinsale,	12,423	2,999	23	4	—	—	—
Macroom,	19,982	5,298	50	—	—	—	—
Mallow,	16,184	3,787	31	2	—	—	—
Midleton,	17,882	4,130	39	3	—	—	—
Millstreet,	10,515	2,760	22	—	—	—	—
Mitchelstown,	6,510	1,560	15	—	—	—	—
Skibbereen,	21,987	6,280	54	7	—	—	—
Skull,	10,243	2,635	23	7	—	1	—
Youghal,	4,770	1,104	11	—	—	—	—
Total,	275,474	69,179	576	52	—	2	—
Total for County,	328,489	81,435	609	67	1	4	—
CO. KERRY.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Killarney,	5,656	1,231	5	1	—	—	—
Listowel,	3,605	936	3	1	—	—	—
Tralee,	9,867	2,537	6	2	—	1	—
Caherciveen,	2,013	467	2	1	—	—	—
Total,	21,141	5,171	16	5	—	1	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Caherciveen,	20,422	5,905	49	5	—	—	—
Dingle,	18,274	5,649	26	—	—	—	—
Kenmare,	14,642	4,424	29	9	—	—	—
Killarney,	31,440	8,975	72	1	—	—	—
Listowel,	27,789	7,363	56	1	—	—	—
Tralee,	32,018	8,478	73	4	—	—	—
Total,	144,585	40,794	315	20	—	—	—
Total for County,	165,726	45,965	331	25	—	1	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

MUNSTER.

December, 1905.			Accommodation, allowing sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Management.	Total.						
CO. CORK—con.							
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
—	34	2,290	1,955	1,245	68·8	Bandon (excluding the town of Bandon).	the
—	27	1,598	1,890	1,317	69·7	Bantry (excluding the town of Bantry).	the
1	34	2,559	2,304	1,642	71·3	Castletown	
—	4	270	336	245	72·9	Charleville.	
—	34	3,372	2,783	1,888	67·8	Clonakilty.	
1	88	6,880	6,097	4,341	71·2	Cork.	
3	35	3,204	2,613	1,746	66·8	Dunmanway.	
1	36	2,841	2,530	1,794	70·9	Fermoy.	
1	55	4,985	4,488	2,957	65·9	Kanturk.	
—	27	2,126	1,765	1,217	69·	Kinsale.	
1	51	3,975	4,066	2,674	65·8	Macroom.	
1	34	3,261	2,633	1,879	71·4	Mallow.	
—	42	3,109	2,497	1,730	69·3	Midleton.	
1	23	2,447	2,174	1,411	64·9	Millstreet.	
—	15	1,079	805	519	64·5	Mitchelstown.	
—	61	4,253	4,150	2,950	71·1	Skibbereen.	
1	32	2,172	1,862	1,333	71·6	Skull.	
—	11	837	585	413	70·6	Youghal.	
11	641	51,258	45,533	31,401	69·	Total.	
19	700	66,409	55,595	38,589	69·4	Total for County.	
CO. KERRY.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
1	7	1,890	1,290	875	69·4	Killarney.	
1	5	1,331	849	614	72·3	Listowel.	
—	9	2,687	2,130	1,432	67·2	Tralee.	
—	3	703	416	306	73·6	Caherciveen.	
2	24	6,611	4,655	3,227	69·3	Total.	
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
1	56	3,886	4,063	2,653	65·5	Caherciveen.	
1	27	3,401	3,712	2,510	67·6	Dingle.	
1	39	3,610	2,974	1,938	65·2	Kenmare.	
—	73	6,240	6,268	4,097	65·4	Killarney.	
—	67	5,140	5,355	3,385	63·2	Listowel.	
1	78	5,867	5,941	3,974	66·9	Tralee.	
4	339	28,144	28,303	18,557	65·6	Total.	
6	363	34,755	32,958	21,784	66·1	Total for County.	

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on 31st				
	Of all Ages.	Over 5 and under 15 years of age	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of other Denominations.
City or County Borough of Limerick.	38,151	9,681	15	1	1	—	—
CO. LIMERICK.							
PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Newcastle,	2,599	595	3	—	—	—	—
Rathkeale,	1,749	425	3	1	—	1	—
Total,	4,348	1,020	6	1	—	1	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Croom,	10,805	2,299	24	1	—	—	—
Glin,	4,301	1,288	9	—	—	—	—
Kilmallock No. 1, ..	21,430	4,908	43	4	—	—	—
Limerick No. 1, ..	20,271	4,794	33	6	—	—	—
Mitchelstown No. 2, ..	5,501	1,435	12	2	—	—	—
Newcastle (excluding the town of Newcastle).	21,292	5,318	49	—	—	—	—
Rathkeale (excluding the town of Rathkeale).	13,242	3,228	31	7	—	—	—
Tipperary No. 2, ..	6,756	1,586	13	—	—	—	—
Total,	103,599	24,855	214	20	—	—	—
Total for County,	107,947	25,876	220	21	—	1	—
CO. TIPPERARY (North Riding).							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Nenagh,	4,704	1,238	2	1	—	—	—
Templemore,	2,774	562	3	1	—	—	—
Thurles,	4,411	1,045	1	1	—	—	—
Roscrea,	2,325	597	2	2	—	—	—
Total,	14,214	3,443	8	5	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Birr No. 2,	2,051	468	6	—	—	—	—
Borrisokane,	8,532	1,887	15	5	—	1	—
Nenagh,	20,228	4,824	48	6	—	—	—
Roscrea No. 1,	5,092	1,274	12	3	—	—	—
Thurles,	17,098	4,082	38	1	—	—	—
Total,	53,601	12,535	119	15	—	1	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—*continued*.

MUNSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Management.	Total.					
4	21	6,419	5,275	3,930	74.5	City or County Borough of Limerick.
						CO. LIMERICK.
						PRINCIPAL TOWNS
—	3	870	674	520	77.2	Newcastle.
1	6	1,086	529	396	74.9	Rathkeale.
1	9	1,956	1,203	916	76.1	Total.
						RURAL DISTRICTS.
—	25	2,410	1,660	1,224	73.3	Croom.
—	9	629	775	574	74.1	Glin.
1	48	4,623	3,909	2,905	76.6	Kilmallock No. 1.
—	30	2,900	2,729	1,988	72.8	Limerick No. 1.
—	14	1,116	1,091	811	74.3	Mitchelstown No. 2.
—	49	3,565	4,127	3,042	73.7	Newcastle (excluding the town of Newcastle).
—	38	2,404	2,356	1,723	73.1	Rathkeale (excluding the town of Rathkeale).
—	13	1,263	1,275	910	71.4	Tipperary No. 2.
1	235	18,970	17,931	13,267	74.	Total.
2	244	20,928	19,134	14,183	74.1	Total for County.
						CO. TIPPERARY (North Riding).
						URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.
1	4	1,213	833	620	74.4	Nenagh.
—	4	689	447	338	75.6	Tomplemore.
—	3	682	588	429	73.	Thurlos.
—	5	955	661	494	74.7	Roscrea.
3	16	3,539	2,529	1,881	74.4	Total.
						RURAL DISTRICTS.
—	6	370	325	218	67.1	Birr No. 2.
—	21	1,404	1,284	879	68.5	Borrisokane.
—	54	3,527	3,419	2,393	70.	Nenagh.
—	15	828	688	457	66.4	Roscrea No. 1.
—	39	2,852	2,898	2,085	71.9	Thurlos.
—	135	8,981	8,614	6,032	70.	Total.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on the				
	Of all Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denominations.
CO. TIPPERARY (South Riding).							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Carrick-on-Suir,	5,406	1,377	2	1	—	—	—
Cashel,	2,938	706	2	—	—	—	—
Clonmel,	10,167	2,239	2	1	—	—	—
Tipperary,	6,281	1,432	4	—	—	—	—
Cahir,	2,058	565	1	3	—	—	—
Fethard,	1,498	333	2	—	—	—	—
Total,	28,348	6,652	13	5	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1, ..	2,678	561	6	—	—	—	—
Cashel (excluding the town of Fethard),	15,746	3,534	34	2	—	—	—
Clogheen,	13,463	3,132	18	7	—	—	—
Clonmel,	4,879	1,201	12	1	—	—	—
Gortnahoe,	2,766	629	5	1	—	—	—
Slieveardagh,	5,642	1,379	15	—	—	—	—
Tipperary No. 1,	18,895	4,472	45	3	—	—	—
Total,	64,069	14,908	135	14	—	—	—
Total for County, ..	160,232	37,538	275	39	—	1	—
City or County Borough of Waterford.	26,769	6,677	8	1	—	1	—
CO. WATERFORD.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Dungarvan,	4,850	1,156	5	1	—	—	—
Lismore,	1,583	345	1	1	—	—	—
Total,	6,433	1,501	6	2	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2, ..	5,213	1,229	9	1	—	—	1
Clonmel No. 2,	3,680	873	6	—	—	—	—
Dungarvan,	10,116	2,439	21	3	—	—	—
Kilmacthomas,	7,109	1,575	17	—	—	—	—
Lismore (excluding the town of Lismore), ..	11,690	2,860	21	6	—	—	—
Waterford No. 1,	11,459	2,669	19	3	—	—	—
Youghal No. 2,	4,718	1,042	11	—	—	—	—
Total,	53,985	12,687	104	13	—	—	1
Total for County, ..	60,418	14,188	110	15	—	—	1

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

MUNSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 8 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Management.	Total.					
CO. TIPPERARY (South Riding).						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
1	4	1,208	834	617	74·	Carriek-on-Suir.
1	3	793	541	391	72·3	Cashel.
3	6	1,611	1,109	808	72·9	Clonmel.
1	5	1,410	920	647	70·3	Tipperary.
—	4	753	656	463	70·6	Caher.
—	2	602	447	334	74·7	Fethard.
6	24	6,377	4,507	3,260	72·3	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	6	371	367	252	68·7	Carriek-on-Suir No. 1
—	36	2,588	2,313	1,548	66·9	Cashel (excluding the town of Fethard).
1	26	2,512	2,138	1,493	69·8	Clogheen.
—	13	858	835	590	70·7	Clonmel.
—	6	373	330	205	62·1	Gortnahoe.
—	15	1,097	1,142	810	70·9	Slieveardagh.
—	48	3,657	3,287	2,342	71·3	Tipperary No. 1.
1	150	11,456	10,412	7,240	69·5	Total.
10	325	30,353	26,062	18,413	70·7	Total for County.
City or County Borough of Waterford.						
CO. WATERFORD.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
1	7	1,364	844	625	74·1	Dungarvan.
1	3	503	289	209	72·3	Lismore.
2	10	1,867	1,133	834	73·6	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	11	1,134	855	606	70·9	Carriek-on-Suir No. 2.
—	6	349	333	232	69·7	Clonmel No. 2.
—	24	1,567	1,600	1,096	68·5	Dungarvan.
1	18	1,492	1,108	740	66·8	Kilmaethomas.
—	27	2,230	1,789	1,292	72·2	Lismore (excluding the town of Lismore).
—	22	1,959	1,448	1,017	70·2	Waterford No. 1.
—	11	740	686	493	71·9	Youghal No. 2.
1	119	9,471	7,819	5,476	70·	Total.
3	129	11,338	8,952	6,310	70·5	Total for County.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on 31st				
	Of all Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Management.	Under E.C. Management.	Under Pres. Management.	Under Meth. Management.	Under Management of other Denominations.
CO. CARLOW.							
URBAN DISTRICT AND TOWNS.							
Carlow,	6,513	1,522	4	1	—	—	—
Bagenalstown, ..	1,882	538	2	1	—	—	—
Tullow,	*	*	2	1	—	—	—
Total,	8,395	2,060	8	3	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Baltinglass, No. 2, ..	4,486	1,059	10	2	—	—	—
Carlow (excluding the town of Bagenalstown).	21,331	4,874	39	12	—	—	—
Idroona,	3,536	746	9	—	—	—	—
Total,	29,353	6,679	58	14	—	—	—
Total for County,	37,748	8,739	66	17	—	—	—
City or County Borough of Dublin,	290,638	65,793	88	48	10	4	2
CO. DUBLIN.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Blackrock,	8,719	1,864	4	2	—	—	—
Dalkey,	3,398	683	2	1	—	—	—
Killiney and Ballybrack,	2,744	517	3	1	—	—	—
Kingstown,	17,592	3,886	3	7	—	—	—
Pembroke,	25,799	5,307	5	10	—	—	—
Rathmines and Rathgar,	32,602	5,673	9	8	—	2	—
Balbriggan,	2,236	599	3	2	—	—	—
Total,	93,090	18,529	29	31	—	2	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Balrothery (excluding the town of Balbriggan).	15,910	3,779	37	3	—	—	—
Colbridge No. 2, ..	5,133	1,223	9	1	—	—	—
Dublin North, ..	16,957	5,395	†19	†5	—	—	—
Dublin South, ..	13,670	3,407	17	3	—	—	—
Rathdown,	12,808	2,882	11	4	—	—	—
Total,	64,478	16,686	93	16	—	—	—
Total for County,	157,568	35,215	122	47	—	2	—

* Included in Carlow Rural District.

† One case of joint management, one R.C. and one E.C.

Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

DUBLIN.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Order of Enumeration.	Total.					
CO. CARLOW.						
URBAN DISTRICT AND TOWNS.						
1	6	1,243	1,026	807	84.5	Carlow.
—	3	704	672	463	68.9	Bagenalstown.
—	3	640	448	302	67.4	Tullow.
1	12	2,587	2,146	1,632	76.7	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	12	896	714	449	62.9	Baltinglass No. 2.
—	51	3,639	2,719	1,791	65.9	Carlow (excluding the town of Bagenalstown).
—	9	640	463	330	71.3	Idrone.
—	72	5,175	3,896	2,570	66.7	Total.
1	84	7,762	6,042	4,202	69.5	Total for County.
11	103	40,103	37,520	27,421	73.1	City or County Borough of Dublin.
CO. DUBLIN.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
—	6	1,689	1,042	756	72.6	Blackrock.
—	3	518	385	320	83.1	Dalkey.
1	5	442	323	244	75.5	Killiney and Ballybrack.
—	10	2,168	1,787	1,343	75.2	Kingstown.
—	15	2,568	2,547	1,813	71.2	Pembroke.
—	19	3,241	3,453	2,467	71.4	Rathmines and Rathgar.
—	5	489	419	319	76.1	Balbriggan.
1	63	11,115	9,956	7,262	72.9	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	41	3,210	2,827	2,176	77.7	Balrothery (excluding the town of Balbriggan).
—	10	1,004	957	699	73.7	Celbridge No. 2.
—	23	2,141	1,809	1,339	74.7	Dublin North.
—	20	2,297	1,940	1,369	70.6	Dublin South.
—	15	1,498	1,340	1,025	76.5	Rathdown.
1	109	10,150	8,873	6,608	74.5	Total.
2	172	21,265	18,829	13,870	73.7	Total for County.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901)		National Schools in Operation on 31st				
	Of all Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Mch. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denomi- nations.
CO. KILDARE.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Athy,	3,590	879	1	—	—	—	—
Naas,	3,830	949	2	1	—	—	—
Newbridge,	2,903	680	3	1	—	—	—
Total,	10,338	2,508	6	2	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Athy,	12,593	3,114	17	6	—	—	—
Baltinglass No. 3, ..	2,030	500	3	—	—	—	—
Celbridge No. 1, ..	9,092	2,155	11	3	—	—	—
Edenderry No. 2, ..	5,243	1,168	12	3	—	—	—
Naas No. 1 (excluding the town of Newbridge).	24,270	5,135	36	3	—	—	—
Total,	53,228	12,072	79	15	—	—	—
Total for County,	63,566	14,580	85	17	—	—	—
CO. KILKENNY.							
URBAN DISTRICT AND TOWN.							
Kilkenny,	10,609	2,513	9	—	—	—	—
Callan,	1,840	399	2	—	—	—	—
Total,	12,449	2,912	11	—	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Callan (excluding the town of Callan).	6,323	1,388	12	1	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, ..	4,466	938	7	9	—	—	—
Castlecomer,	10,114	2,486	22	3	—	—	—
Ida,	3,716	795	9	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	13,099	3,064	32	1	—	—	—
Thomastown,	13,238	3,062	21	7	—	—	—
Ulingford No. 1, ..	5,891	1,314	17	2	—	—	—
Waterford,	9,863	2,130	20	—	—	—	—
Total,	66,710	15,177	140	23	—	—	—
Total for County,	79,159	18,089	151	23	—	—	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

LEINSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Management.	Total					
CO. KILDARE.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
2	3	1,223	586	366	62.5	Athy.
—	3	590	442	322	72.9	Naas.
—	4	489	539	380	70.5	Newbridge.
2	10	2,302	1,567	1,068	68.2	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	23	1,665	1,682	1,089	64.7	Athy.
—	3	264	260	179	68.8	Baltinglass No. 3.
1	15	1,599	1,088	798	73.3	Colbridge No. 1.
—	15	1,045	846	591	69.9	Edenderry No. 2.
1	40	3,743	3,046	2,150	70.6	Naas No. 1 (excluding the town of Newbridge).
2	96	8,316	6,922	4,807	69.4	Total.
4	106	10,618	8,489	5,875	69.2	Total for County.
CO. KILKENNY.						
URBAN DISTRICT AND TOWN.						
2	11	2,955	2,025	1,504	74.3	Kilkenny.
1	3	1,015	388	284	73.2	Callan.
3	14	3,970	2,413	1,788	74.1	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	13	890	794	572	72.	Callan (excluding the town of Callan).
—	16	999	710	502	70.7	Carriack-on-Sair No. 3.
1	26	2,358	1,753	1,226	69.9	Castlecomer.
—	9	509	445	299	67.2	Ida.
—	33	2,295	1,812	1,314	72.5	Kilkenny.
1	29	2,785	2,169	1,517	69.9	Thomastown.
1	20	1,308	1,221	847	69.4	Ulingford No. 1.
—	20	1,930	1,536	1,096	71.4	Waterford.
3	166	13,074	10,440	7,373	70.6	Total.
6	180	17,044	12,853	9,161	71.3	Total for County.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on 31st Dec. 1905.				
	Of all Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Management.	Under E.C. Management.	Under Pres. Management.	Under Meth. Management.	Under Management of other Denominations.
KING'S COUNTY.							
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Birr,	4,438	1,163	2	—	—	—	—
Tullamore,	4,639	1,168	2	1	—	—	—
Total,	9,077	2,321	4	1	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Birr,	18,843	4,609	43	4	—	—	—
Clonegowan,	2,797	692	4	—	—	—	—
Edenderry No. 1,	7,322	1,686	13	2	—	—	—
Roscrea No. 2,	5,810	1,366	12	2	—	—	—
Tullamore,	16,338	3,952	26	4	—	—	—
Total,	51,110	12,305	98	12	—	—	—
Total for County,	60,187	14,626	102	13	—	—	—
CO. LONGFORD.							
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Granard,	1,622	463	2	1	—	—	—
Longford,	3,747	902	3	1	—	—	—
Total,	5,369	1,365	5	2	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Ballymahon,	9,478	2,155	14	4	1	—	—
Granard,	13,260	3,092	28	2	1	—	—
Longford,	18,565	4,591	43	4	1	—	—
Total,	41,303	9,838	85	10	3	—	—
Total for County,	46,672	11,203	90	12	3	—	—
CO. LOUTH.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWN.							
Drogheda,	12,760	3,254	8	2	—	1	—
Dundalk,	13,076	3,402	7	2	2	—	—
Ardee,	1,883	386	2	—	—	—	—
Total,	27,719	7,042	17	4	2	1	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

LEINSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommo- dation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Manage- ment.	Total					
KING'S COUNTY.						
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
3	5	1,312	786	606	77.1	Birr.
1	4	1,554	998	673	67.4	Tullamore.
4	9	2,866	1,784	1,279	71.7	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	47	3,351	2,861	1,862	65.1	Birr.
—	4	432	528	358	67.8	Cloneeygowan.
1	16	1,106	1,080	716	66.3	Edenderry No. 1.
—	14	836	769	515	67.	Roscrea No. 2.
—	30	2,302	2,300	1,523	66.2	Tullamore.
1	111	8,027	7,538	4,974	66.	Total.
5	120	10,893	9,322	6,253	67.1	Total for County.
CO. LONGFORD.						
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
1	4	631	378	241	63.8	Granard.
1	5	1,289	858	558	65.	Longford.
2	9	1,920	1,236	799	64.6	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	20	1,542	1,310	771	58.9	Ballmahon.
—	31	2,072	1,801	1,116	62.	Granard.
—	48	3,425	3,237	1,912	59.1	Longford.
1	99	7,039	6,348	3,799	59.8	Total.
3	106	8,959	7,584	4,598	60.6	Total for County.
CO. LOUTH.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWN.						
—	11	2,303	1,860	1,390	74.7	Drogheda.
—	11	2,619	2,219	1,619	73.	Dundalk.
—	2	469	328	234	71.3	Ardee.
—	24	5,381	4,407	3,243	73.6	Total.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on 2nd				
	Of all Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denomi- nations.
CO. LOUTH—con.							
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Ardee (1) (excluding the town of Ardee).	9,695	2,095	18	3	—	—	—
Drogheda,	6,753	1,505	18	—	—	—	—
Dundalk,	21,653	5,175	42	5	2	—	—
Total,	38,101	8,775	78	8	2	—	—
Total for County,	65,820	15,817	95	12	4	1	—
CO. MEATH.							
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Kells,	2,428	642	1	1	—	—	—
Navan,	3,839	1,039	3	1	—	—	—
Trim,	1,513	497	1	1	—	—	—
Total,	7,780	2,178	5	3	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Ardee No. 2,	3,048	639	6	2	—	—	—
Drogheda No. 2,	6,683	1,550	16	—	—	—	—
Dunshaughlin,	7,979	1,812	23	—	—	—	—
Edenderry No. 3,	2,088	462	5	—	—	—	—
Kells,	11,341	2,555	30	7	1	—	—
Navan,	10,711	2,426	24	4	—	—	—
Oldcastle,	5,407	1,132	11	1	—	—	—
Trim,	12,460	2,683	25	4	—	—	—
Total,	59,717	13,259	140	18	1	—	—
Total for County,	67,497	15,437	145	21	1	—	—
QUEEN'S COUNTY.							
PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Maryborough,	2,957	728	1	1	—	—	—
Mountmellick,	2,407	559	2	1	—	1	—
Total,	5,364	1,287	3	2	—	1	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

LEINSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommo- dation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Manage- ment.	Total.					
CO. LOUTH—con.						
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	22	1,627	1,200	778	64·8	Ardee(1) (excluding the town of Ardee).
—	18	1,515	965	647	67·	Drogheda.
1	50	3,878	3,086	1,973	63·9	Dundalk.
2	90	7,020	5,251	3,398	64·7	Total.
2	114	12,401	9,658	6,641	68·8	Total for County.
CO. MEATH.						
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
1	3	877	553	419	75·8	Kells.
—	4	1,143	1,133	784	69·2	Navan.
3	5	961	586	428	73·	Trim.
4	12	2,981	2,272	1,631	71·8	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	8	450	432	304	70·4	Ardee No. 2.
—	16	1,016	992	707	71·3	Drogheda No. 2.
—	23	1,303	1,281	940	73·4	Dunshaughlin.
—	5	296	324	239	73·8	Edenderry No. 3.
—	38	2,171	1,808	1,168	64·6	Kells.
—	28	1,702	1,485	1,028	69·2	Navan.
—	12	1,414	831	567	68·2	Oldcastle.
—	29	1,812	1,604	1,083	67·5	Trim.
—	159	10,164	8,757	6,036	68·9	Total.
4	171	13,145	11,029	7,667	69·5	Total for County.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.						
PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
—	2	641	554	391	70·6	Maryborough.
1	5	922	515	359	69·7	Mountmellick.
1	7	1,563	1,069	750	70·2	Total.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on 31st				
	Of All Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Moth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denomi- nations.
QUEEN'S COUNTY—con.							
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Abbeyleix,	17,060	3,691	32	7	—	—	—
Athy No. 2,	5,963	1,368	12	3	—	—	—
Mountmellick (excluding the towns of Marybor- ough and Mountmellick).	20,416	4,590	30	7	—	—	—
Slieveargy,	4,712	1,210	8	4	—	—	—
Roscrea No. 3,	3,912	934	6	3	—	—	—
Total,	52,063	11,793	88	24	—	—	—
Total for County,	57,417	13,080	91	26	—	1	—
CO. WESTMEATH.							
URBAN DISTRICT AND PRINCIPAL TOWN.							
Athlone,	6,617	1,575	5	1	—	1	—
Mullingar,	4,500	1,144	1	1	—	—	—
Total,	11,117	2,719	6	2	—	1	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Athlone,	9,946	2,433	19	1	—	—	—
Ballymore,	3,429	753	9	—	—	—	—
Coole,	3,702	800	11	2	—	—	—
Delvin,	8,477	2,029	21	1	—	—	—
Kilbeggan,	2,411	599	3	—	—	—	—
Mullingar (excluding the town of Mullingar).	22,547	5,018	56	8	—	—	—
Total,	50,512	11,632	119	12	—	—	—
Total for County,	61,629	14,351	125	14	—	1	—
CO. WEXFORD.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWN.							
Enniscorthy,	5,458	1,369	2	—	—	—	—
New Ross,	5,847	1,455	5	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	11,168	2,912	5	1	—	—	—
Gorey,	2,178	488	1	2	—	—	—
Total,	24,651	6,224	13	3	—	—	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

LEINSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 8 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Management.	Total.					
QUEEN'S COUNTY—con.						
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	40	3,181	2,744	1,882	68·6	Ahheylicix.
—	15	1,236	1,059	735	69·4	Athy No. 2.
—	37	2,794	2,407	1,586	65·9	Mountmellick (excluding the towns of Marybor- ough and Mountmellick).
—	12	751	644	467	72·5	Slievemargy.
—	9	725	732	477	65·2	Roscrea No. 3.
1	113	8,687	7,586	5,147	67·8	Total.
2	120	10,250	8,655	5,897	68·1	Total for County.
CO. WESTMEATH.						
URBAN DISTRICT AND PRINCIPAL TOWN.						
1	8	1,581	1,194	886	74·2	Athlone.
—	2	616	523	357	68·3	Mullingar.
1	10	2,197	1,717	1,243	72·4	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	20	1,848	1,835	1,209	65·9	Athlone.
—	9	725	596	381	63·9	Ballymore.
—	13	740	652	418	64·1	Cockle.
1	23	1,393	1,413	1,009	71·4	Delvin.
—	3	462	423	294	69·5	Kilbeggan.
—	64	4,260	3,613	2,506	69·4	Mullingar (excluding the town of Mullingar).
1	132	9,428	8,532	5,817	68·2	Total.
2	142	11,625	10,249	7,060	68·9	Total for County.
CO. WEXFORD.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWN.						
3	5	1,329	897	629	70·1	Enniscorthy.
1	6	1,591	964	683	70·9	New Ross.
—	6	2,777	2,040	1,549	75·9	Wexford.
—	3	473	316	223	70·6	Gorey.
4	20	6,170	4,217	3,064	73·1	Total.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the
 PROVINCE OF

County and District	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on 31st				
	Of All Ages.	Over 8 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.O. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denomin- ations.
CO. WEXFORD—con.							
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Enniscorthy,	25,801	5,374	39	7	—	—	—
Gorey (excluding the town of Gorey),	14,285	3,208	23	7	—	—	—
New Ross,	17,696	3,798	35	3	1	—	—
Wexford,	21,671	4,692	37	4	—	—	—
Total,	79,453	17,072	134	21	1	—	—
Total for County,	104,104	23,296	147	24	1	—	—
CO. WICKLOW.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Bray,	7,424	1,775	4	3	1	—	—
Wicklow,	3,288	844	2	1	—	—	—
Arklow,	4,944	1,365	3	2	—	1	—
Total,	15,656	3,984	9	6	1	1	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Baltinglass No. 1, ..	9,675	2,256	19	9	—	—	—
Nass No. 2,	3,033	701	2	5	—	—	—
Rathdown No. 2, ..	5,057	1,213	3	6	—	—	—
Rathdrum (excluding the town of Arklow), ..	18,457	4,589	38	12	—	—	—
Shillelagh,	8,946	2,132	15	8	—	—	—
Total,	45,168	10,891	77	40	—	—	—
Total for County,	60,824	14,875	86	46	1	1	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

LEINSTER.

MINUTES.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 8 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Management.	Total.					
CO. WEXFORD—con.						
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	46	3,164	3,124	2,030	65·	Enniscorthy.
1	31	2,011	1,694	1,066	62·9	Gorey (excluding the town of Gorey).
—	39	2,744	2,326	1,570	67·5	New Ross.
1	42	2,789	2,681	1,726	64·4	Wexford.
2	158	10,708	9,825	6,392	65·1	Total.
6	178	16,878	14,042	9,476	67·5	Total for County.
CO. WICKLOW.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWN.						
—	8	1,501	1,233	872	70·7	Bray.
—	3	785	513	357	69·6	Wicklow.
—	6	1,242	958	669	69·8	Arklow.
—	17	3,528	2,704	1,898	70·2	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	29	2,086	1,741	1,172	67·3	Baltinglass No. 1.
—	7	410	379	254	67·	Naas No. 2.
—	9	701	574	379	66·	Rathdown No. 2.
1	51	3,447	2,675	1,687	63·1	Rathdrum (excluding the town of Arklow).
1	24	2,051	1,474	896	60·8	Shillelagh.
3	120	8,695	6,843	4,388	64·1	Total.
3	137	12,223	9,547	6,286	65·8	Total for County.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on 31st				
	Of All Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.O. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denomi- nations.
CO. GALWAY.							
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Ballinasloe,	4,904	1,048	3	1	1	—	—
Galway,	13,426	3,469	9	—	—	—	—
Loughrea,	2,557	716	3	—	—	—	—
Tuam,	2,896	732	2	1	—	—	—
Total,	23,783	5,965	17	2	1	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Ballinasloe No. 1, ..	10,694	2,723	26	3	—	—	—
Clifden,	18,768	5,775	52	1	—	—	—
Galway,	23,039	6,527	53	—	—	—	—
Glennamaddy,	16,577	4,835	38	—	—	—	—
Gort,	12,286	2,900	20	3	—	—	—
Loughrea (excluding the town of Loughrea), ..	17,569	4,589	38	—	—	—	—
Mount Bellew,	15,019	4,236	34	2	—	—	—
Oughterard,	17,732	5,477	38	3	—	—	—
Portumna,	9,054	2,148	22	1	—	—	—
Tuam (excluding the town of Tuam),	28,028	7,496	60	1	—	—	—
Total,	168,766	46,706	381	14	—	—	—
Total for County,	192,549	52,671	398	16	1	—	—
CO. LETTRIM.							
URBAN DISTRICT.							
NIL							
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Ballinamore,	8,887	2,414	22	5	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon, ..	13,039	3,446	35	5	—	1	—
Kinlough,	5,229	1,192	12	1	—	—	—
Manorhamilton,	22,334	6,118	59	12	—	1	—
Mohill,	19,854	5,405	41	9	—	—	—
Total,	69,343	18,575	169	32	—	2	—
Total for County,	69,343	18,575	169	32	—	2	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—continued.

CONNAUGHT.

December, 1905.		Accommo- dation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Manage- ment.	Total.					
CO. GALWAY.						
URBAN DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
1 ^o	6	1,190	820	592	72.2	Ballinasloe.
3	12	3,465	2,314	1,599	69.1	Galway.
—	3	805	596	413	69.3	Loughrea.
—	3	784	578	454	67.	Tuam.
4	24	6,244	4,408	3,058	69.4	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	29	1,784	1,845	1,073	58.2	Ballinasloe No. 1.
—	53	3,521	3,017	1,861	61.7	Clifden.
—	53	4,259	4,472	2,773	62.	Galway.
—	38	2,647	3,364	1,955	58.1	Glennasmaddy.
1	24	2,295	1,904	1,181	52.	Gort.
—	38	2,771	3,168	1,825	57.0	Loughrea (excluding the town of Loughrea).
1	37	2,867	3,200	1,953	60.9	Mount Bellew.
—	41	3,421	3,249	1,919	59.1	Oughterard.
1	24	1,917	1,735	1,104	63.6	Portumna.
—	61	4,577	4,980	2,931	58.9	Tuam (excluding the town of Tuam).
3	398	30,159	30,940	18,575	60.	Total.
7	422	36,403	35,348	21,533	61.2	Total for County.
CO. LEITRIM.						
URBAN DISTRICT.						
NIL.						
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	27	1,001	1,048	907	55.	Ballinamore.
1	42	3,486	2,728	1,690	52.	Carrick-on-Shannon.
—	13	686	652	351	53.8	Kinlough.
1	73	4,561	4,244	2,588	60.9	Manorhamilton.
1	51	3,743	3,889	2,315	59.5	Mohill.
3	206	14,077	13,161	7,849	59.6	Total.
3	206	14,077	13,161	7,849	59.6	Total for County.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on 31st				
	Of All Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denomina- tions.
CO. MAYO.							
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Ballina,	4,505	1,215	4	1	—	—	—
Castlebar,	3,585	744	2	1	—	—	—
Westport,	3,892	1,076	2	1	—	—	—
Total,	11,982	3,035	8	3	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Ballina,	20,148	5,685	41	2	1	—	—
Ballinrobe,	21,238	5,716	36	7	—	—	—
Belmullet,	13,845	4,019	24	—	—	—	—
Castlebar,	22,937	6,453	49	—	—	—	—
Claremorris,	25,820	7,496	51	—	—	—	—
Killala,	8,254	2,157	17	—	2	—	—
Swineford,	44,162	12,681	100	—	—	—	—
Westport,	30,780	9,024	66	10	—	—	—
Total,	187,184	53,231	384	19	3	—	—
Total for County,	199,166	56,266	392	22	3	—	—
CO. ROSCOMMON.							
PRINCIPAL TOWNS.							
Boyle,	2,477	617	2	1	1	—	—
Roscommon,	1,891	446	2	1	—	—	—
Total,	4,368	1,063	4	2	1	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Athlone No. 2, ..	10,701	3,065	27	—	—	—	—
Ballinasloe No. 2, ..	3,681	1,146	8	—	—	—	—
Boyle No. 1 (excluding the town of Boyle).	14,391	3,596	37	6	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	6,241	1,489	14	2	—	—	—
Castlerea,	33,576	9,238	74	2	—	—	—
Roscommon (excluding the town of Roscommon).	13,273	3,353	29	2	—	—	—
Strokestown,	15,560	3,606	36	5	—	—	—
Total,	97,423	25,493	225	17	—	—	—
Total for County,	101,791	26,556	229	19	1	—	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905—*continued*.

CONNAUGHT.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Under Official Manage- ment.	Total.					
CO. MAYO.						
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
1	6	1,095	944	561	59.4	Ballina.
1	4	893	687	476	69.3	Castlebar.
1	4	898	694	510	73.5	Westport.
3	14	2,886	2,325	1,547	66.5	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	44	3,200	3,509	1,881	53.6	Ballina.
1	44	3,955	3,483	2,064	59.3	Ballinrobe.
1	25	1,765	2,042	1,198	58.7	Belmullet.
—	49	3,585	3,870	2,177	56.3	Castlebar.
1	52	5,134	5,402	3,278	60.	Claremorris.
1	20	1,408	1,338	793	59.3	Killala.
1	101	8,552	8,952	5,069	56.6	Swineford.
—	76	5,274	5,567	3,251	58.4	Westport.
5	411	32,873	34,223	19,711	57.6	Total.
8	425	35,769	36,548	21,258	58.2	Total for County.
CO. ROSCOMMON.						
PRINCIPAL TOWNS.						
1	5	1,152	600	387	64.5	Boyle.
—	3	943	548	406	74.1	Roscommon.
1	8	2,095	1,148	793	69.1	Total.
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
—	27	1,903	2,088	1,283	61.4	Athlone No. 2.
—	8	465	746	405	54.3	Ballinasloe No. 2.
—	43	2,763	2,597	1,618	62.3	Boyle No. 1 (excluding the town of Boyle).
—	16	1,189	997	612	61.4	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2.
1	77	6,803	6,626	3,886	58.6	Castlerea.
1	32	2,214	2,254	1,352	60.	Roscommon (excluding the town of Roscommon).
1	42	3,345	2,766	1,698	61.4	Strokestown.
3	245	18,742	18,074	10,854	60.1	Total.
4	253	20,837	19,222	11,647	60.6	Total for County.

RETURN showing for each County, County Borough, Rural District, Urban District, Accommodation, Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average

PROVINCE OF

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation on 31st				
	Of All Ages.	Over 3 and under 16 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denomi- nations.
CO. SLIGO.							
URBAN DISTRICT.							
Sligo,	10,870	2,620	7	2	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Boyle No. 2, ..	13,757	3,478	38	1	—	—	—
Dromore West, ..	13,034	3,382	30	5	—	—	—
Sligo,	27,218	6,956	73	12	1	—	—
Tobercurry, ..	19,204	5,073	38	4	—	—	—
Total,	73,213	18,889	179	22	1	—	—
Total for County,	84,083	21,509	186	24	1	—	—

and Principal Town, the Population, National Schools in Operation, the Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year 1905--*continued*.

CONNAUGHT.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	County and District.
Teddy Official Management.	Total.					
						CO. SLIGO.
						URBAN DISTRICT.
4	13	3,098	1,927	1,497	77.7	Sligo.
						RURAL DISTRICTS.
—	39	2,732	2,377	1,342	56.5	Boyle No. 2.
1	36	2,413	2,386	1,374	57.6	Drummore West.
—	86	5,452	4,884	3,073	62.9	Sligo.
1	43	3,295	3,447	1,928	55.9	Tobercurry
2	204	13,892	13,094	7,717	58.9	Total.
6	217	16,990	15,021	9,214	61.3	Total for County.

SUMMARY FOR THE

COUNTY.	Population (Census, 1901).		National Schools in Operation in 1906.				
	Of All Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of Other Denominations.
I. URBAN AREAS.							
Antrim, ...	391,190	98,187	81	79	156	29	10
Armagh, ...	35,932	9,184	16	18	10	5	3
Cavan, ...	5,918	1,428	7	4	1	-	-
Donegal, ...	4,729	1,066	7	2	2	-	-
Down, ...	48,748	12,305	19	27	23	2	4
Fermanagh, ...	5,412	1,189	8	1	-	1	-
Londonderry, ...	49,542	12,013	18	11	14	-	-
Monaghan, ...	9,658	2,265	12	6	1	1	-
Tyrone, ...	18,021	4,336	9	9	7	-	-
Total, ...	568,550	141,923	172	157	214	38	17
II. RURAL AREAS.							
Antrim, ...	154,080	39,146	82	84	221	7	6
Armagh, ...	90,060	22,164	85	74	40	11	4
Cavan, ...	91,623	23,266	198	57	9	1	-
Donegal, ...	168,993	42,034	275	86	47	9	-
Down, ...	157,141	38,049	98	92	157	5	15
Fermanagh, ...	60,918	13,763	84	75	7	6	-
Londonderry, ...	94,862	22,523	84	78	78	1	1
Monaghan, ...	64,953	14,679	99	34	28	-	-
Tyrone, ...	132,546	30,056	152	108	67	5	3
Total, ...	1,014,276	244,680	1,157	688	654	45	18

SUMMARY FOR THE

I. URBAN AREAS.							
Clare, ...	9,272	2,376	4	2	1	-	-
Cork, ...	129,137	30,385	57	24	4	2	1
Kerry, ...	21,141	5,171	16	5	-	1	-
Limerick, ...	42,499	10,701	21	2	1	1	-
Tipperary (North Riding), ...	14,214	3,442	8	5	-	-	-
Tipperary (South Riding), ...	28,948	6,652	13	5	-	1	-
Waterford, ...	33,292	8,178	14	3	-	-	-
Total, ...	277,813	66,906	133	46	6	5	1
II. RURAL AREAS.							
Clare, ...	103,062	26,916	235	16	-	-	-
Cork, ...	275,474	69,179	576	52	-	2	-
Kerry, ...	144,585	40,794	815	20	-	-	-
Limerick, ...	103,599	24,856	214	20	-	1	-
Tipperary (North Riding), ...	58,601	12,535	119	15	-	-	-
Tipperary (South Riding), ...	64,069	14,908	135	14	-	-	1
Waterford, ...	53,985	12,687	104	13	-	-	-
Total, ...	798,375	201,875	1,698	150	-	3	1

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

December, 1905.		Accommodation, allowing 9 sq. feet Per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	COUNTY.
Total Official Manage- ment.	Total.					
I. URBAN AREAS.						
12	367	67,909	73,390	52,580	71·6	Antrim.
4	56	8,279	7,323	5,257	71·8	Armagh.
	12	1,529	1,393	989	67·4	Cavan.
2	13	1,364	1,058	739	69·8	Donegal.
8	33	12,238	10,646	7,689	72·2	Down.
8	8	1,864	1,069	665	62·2	Fermanagh.
3	51	9,111	8,364	6,345	75·9	Londonderry.
7	27	3,403	2,507	1,783	71·1	Monaghan.
3	28	4,228	3,831	2,779	72·7	Tyrone.
47	645	109,930	109,571	78,776	71·8	Total.
II. RURAL AREAS.						
6	406	30,849	27,700	19,355	69·9	Antrim.
1	215	16,718	15,216	10,247	67·3	Armagh.
4	269	17,093	15,298	9,273	60·6	Cavan.
4	421	27,756	27,258	16,565	60·8	Donegal.
1	368	30,327	26,473	17,676	66·4	Down.
2	174	10,658	9,128	5,903	64·7	Fermanagh.
2	244	17,495	15,008	9,582	63·8	Londonderry.
	161	10,204	10,052	6,091	60·6	Monaghan.
4	337	21,716	19,824	12,456	62·8	Tyrone.
24	2,595	182,816	164,957	107,147	64·9	Total.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

I. URBAN AREAS.						
2	9	2,785	1,781	1,261	70·8	Clare.
11	99	27,278	22,666	15,499	70·2	Cork.
2	24	6,611	4,655	3,227	69·3	Kerry.
5	30	8,375	6,478	4,846	74·8	Limerick.
3	16	3,539	2,529	1,881	74·4	Tipperary (North Riding).
6	24	6,377	4,507	3,260	72·3	Tipperary (South Riding).
5	23	6,482	4,605	3,371	73·2	Waterford.
34	225	61,447	46,621	33,345	71·5	Total.
II. RURAL AREAS.						
6	237	19,614	19,577	13,240	67·6	Clare.
11	641	51,258	45,533	31,401	69·	Cork.
4	839	28,144	28,363	18,557	65·6	Kerry.
1	235	18,370	17,931	13,267	74·	Limerick.
	135	8,981	8,614	6,032	70·	Tipperary (North Riding).
1	150	11,456	10,412	7,240	69·5	Tipperary (South Riding).
1	119	9,471	7,819	5,476	70·	Waterford.
24	1,876	147,894	138,189	95,213	68·9	Total.

SUMMARY FOR THE

COUNTY.	Population (Census 1901).		National Schools in Operation.				
	Of All Ages.	Over 3 and under 15 years of age.	Under R.C. Manage- ment.	Under E.C. Manage- ment.	Under Pres. Manage- ment.	Under Meth. Manage- ment.	Under Manage- ment of other Denominations.
I. URBAN AREAS.							
Carlow, ...	8,395	2,060	8	3	-	-	-
Dublin, ...	383,728	84,322	117	79	10	6	1
Kildare, ...	10,538	2,508	6	2	-	-	-
Kilkenny, ...	12,449	2,912	11	-	-	-	-
King's, ...	9,077	2,321	4	1	-	-	-
Longford, ...	5,369	1,365	5	2	-	-	-
Louth, ...	27,719	7,042	17	4	2	1	-
Meath, ...	7,780	2,178	5	3	-	-	-
Queen's, ...	5,364	1,287	3	2	-	1	-
Westmeath, ...	11,117	2,719	6	2	-	1	-
Wexford, ...	24,651	6,324	13	3	-	-	-
Wicklow, ...	15,656	3,984	9	6	1	1	-
Total, ...	521,643	118,922	204	107	13	10	2
II. RURAL AREAS.							
Carlow, ...	29,353	6,679	58	14	-	-	-
Dublin, ...	64,478	16,686	93	16	-	-	-
Kildare, ...	53,228	12,072	79	15	-	-	-
Kilkenny, ...	66,710	15,177	140	23	-	-	-
King's, ...	51,110	12,305	98	12	-	-	-
Longford, ...	41,308	9,888	85	10	3	-	-
Louth, ...	38,101	8,775	78	8	2	-	-
Meath, ...	59,717	13,259	140	18	1	-	-
Queen's, ...	52,053	11,798	88	24	-	-	-
Westmeath, ...	50,512	11,632	119	12	-	-	-
Wexford, ...	79,453	17,073	134	21	1	-	-
Wicklow, ...	45,168	10,891	77	40	-	-	-
Total, ...	631,186	146,179	1,189	213	7	-	-

SUMMARY FOR THE

I. URBAN AREAS.							
Galway, ...	28,783	5,965	17	2	1	-	-
Leitrim, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo, ...	11,982	3,035	8	3	-	-	-
Roscommon, ...	4,368	1,063	4	2	1	-	-
Sligo, ...	10,870	2,620	7	2	-	-	-
Total, ...	51,003	12,683	36	9	2	-	-
II. RURAL AREAS.							
Galway, ...	168,766	46,706	381	14	-	-	-
Leitrim, ...	69,343	18,575	169	32	-	2	-
Mayo, ...	187,184	53,231	384	19	3	-	-
Roscommon, ...	97,423	25,403	225	17	-	-	-
Sligo, ...	73,213	18,889	179	22	1	-	-
Total, ...	595,929	162,894	1,388	104	4	2	-

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

Number, 1905.		Accommo- dation allowing 9 sq. feet per Pupil.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls, 1905.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, 1905.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls.	COUNTY.
Under 2000 Inhabit- ants.	Total.					
I. URBAN AREAS.						
1	12	2,587	2,146	1,632	76	Carlow.
12	226	51,218	47,476	34,683	73	Dublin.
2	10	2,302	1,567	1,068	68.2	Kildare.
3	14	3,970	2,413	1,788	74.1	Kilkenny.
4	9	2,066	1,784	1,279	71.7	King's
2	9	1,920	1,236	799	64.6	Longford.
-	24	5,381	4,407	3,243	73.6	Louth.
4	12	2,981	2,272	1,631	71.8	Meath.
1	7	1,563	1,069	750	70.2	Queen's.
1	10	2,197	1,717	1,243	72.4	Westmeath.
4	20	6,170	4,217	3,084	73.1	Wexford.
-	17	3,528	2,704	1,898	70.2	Wicklow.
24	370	80,683	73,008	53,098	72.7	Total.
II. RURAL AREAS.						
-	72	5,175	3,896	2,570	66	Carlow.
1	169	10,150	8,873	6,608	74.5	Dublin.
2	96	8,316	6,922	4,807	69.4	Kildare.
3	166	13,074	10,440	7,373	70.6	Kilkenny.
1	111	8,027	7,538	4,974	66	King's.
1	99	7,039	6,348	3,799	59.8	Longford.
2	90	7,020	5,251	3,398	64.7	Louth.
-	159	10,164	8,757	6,036	68.9	Meath.
1	113	8,687	7,586	5,147	67.8	Queen's.
1	132	9,428	8,532	5,817	68.2	Westmeath.
2	158	10,706	9,825	6,392	65.1	Wexford.
3	120	8,695	6,843	4,388	64.1	Wicklow.
17	1,425	106,483	90,811	61,209	67.5	Total.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

I. URBAN AREAS.						
4	24	6,244	4,408	3,068	69.4	Galway.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Leitrim.
3	14	2,886	2,325	1,547	66.5	Mayo.
1	8	3,095	1,148	793	69.1	Roscommon.
4	18	3,008	1,927	1,497	77.7	Sligo.
12	59	14,323	9,808	6,895	70.3	Total.
II. RURAL AREAS.						
3	398	30,159	30,940	18,575	60	Galway.
3	206	14,077	13,161	7,849	59.6	Leitrim.
5	411	32,873	34,223	19,711	57.6	Mayo.
3	245	18,742	18,074	10,854	60.1	Roscommon.
2	204	13,892	13,094	7,717	58.9	Sligo.
16	1,464	109,743	109,492	64,706	59.1	Total.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

FROM

1st APRIL, 1905, TO 31st MARCH, 1906,

SHOWING THE FUNDS AT THE DISPOSAL

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND,

AND HOW THESE FUNDS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED.

R. NAISH,

Accountant.

The following STATEMENT of ACCOUNT will show the FUNDS at
have been

CHARGE.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
The balance on 1st April, 1905, . . .	—			8,353	0	6
Parliamentary Grant.						
Ordinary Grant, 1905-1906, . . .	£1,138,422	0	0			
Special Grant in aid of Teachers' Pension Fund,	18,299	0	0			
School Grant,	235,000	0	0			
				1,391,721	0	0
Grant from Ireland Development Fund,				36,264	12	1
Appropriations in Aid.						
School Fees received from Pupils attending Model Schools. These fees are included in the payments made by the Commissioners to the Teachers of the Model Schools,				1,338	5	9
Miscellaneous Receipts in aid of the Vote for 1905-1906,				311	4	7
Miscellaneous.						
Private Contribution Fund :—						
Dividends on Legacies and Donations (private contributions) invested in Government Securities,				327	11	11
Receipts for School Requisites to be supplied by Vendors,				1,311	15	6
Sundry repayments of moneys due to the account of the Vote of previous year (1904-05),				665	1	8
Sundry repayments of moneys due to grant from Ireland Development Fund for previous year (1904-5),				586	3	3
Income Tax deductions, payable to Inland Revenue Department,				1,748	2	4
Stoppages from Quarterly Salaries of Teachers of one-fourth Premiums for Pensions, under Act 42 & 43 Vic., c. 74, 1879,				23,553	18	0
Premiums of Insurance of Sundry Officers in Service of Board (North British and Mercantile Insurance Company),				1,632	16	11
Carried forward,				1,467,813	13	0

the disposal of the COMMISSIONERS in 1905-1906, and how they distributed:—

DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
OFFICE IN DUBLIN:						
Salaries and Wages,	24,371	19	5			
Travelling Expenses,	739	11	4			
Legal Expenses,	558	8	3			
Rent,	115	7	8			
Incidental Expenses,	578	9	11			
				26,363	16	7
INSPECTION:						
Salaries,	33,334	2	9			
Travelling and Personal Allowances,	13,773	6	2			
				47,107	8	11
TRAINING:						
Marlborough-street Training College(a),	19,077	8	2			
Training Colleges, under local management, (b)	43,977	3	1			
				63,054	11	3
MODEL SCHOOLS (Special Expenditure—Maintenance, Pupil Teachers, and Special Teachers, Matrons, &c.):				10,126	15	1
NATIONAL SCHOOLS GENERALLY:						
Salaries and Capitation payments in } Ordinary and Model Schools, Day and } Evening, of Principal and Assistant } Teachers, Manual Instructors, } Workmistresses, and } Monitors (c). }	1,248,908	15	10			
Retiring Gratuities,	281	18	8			
Incidental Expenditure,	23	10	8			
Free Grants of Books and School Requisites (d),	394	16	3			
				1,249,609	1	5
MISCELLANEOUS:						
Easter and July Examination Expenses,	354	12	11			
Organizing Teachers,	675	12	10			
Commission to Local Postmasters,	148	4	5			
				1,178	10	2
Carried forward,	—			£ 1,397,440	3	5

(a) Includes £5,838 paid out of Grant from Ireland Development Fund towards cost of providing a new Residence for King's Scholars in Marlborough Street Training College.

(b) Includes £1,602 17s. 7d. paid out of Grant from Ireland Development Fund towards cost of additional King's Scholars in Our Lady of Mercy Training College.

(c) Includes £38,824 paid out of Grant from Ireland Development Fund for Salaries of Assistant Teachers recognised on an average attendance of 50 pupils; includes also £1,318 6s. 7d. appropriated towards payment of Teachers out of School Fees received from Model School pupils.

(d) The total Free Stocks granted in 1905-1906 amounted to £337 0s. 1d., as follows:—Ordinary National Schools, £334 16s. 3d.; Model Schools, £142 6s. 2d.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNT—continued.

Brought forward, . . .	£ s. d. 1,467,813 13 0
Total, . . .	£ 1,467,813 13 0

EXPENDITURE during the Year—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	—			1,397,440	3	5
MANUAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION :						
Salaries, Travelling, &c.,	5,795	18	4			
Equipment Grants,	1,434	16	10			
				7,220	15	2
Moieties of Rentcharge of Teachers' Residences repaid by Commissioners, .	—			5,777	10	8
Private Contribution Fund, Payments to Schools from,	—			279	13	5
Grant in aid of Teachers' Pension Fund, paid over to Teachers' Pension Office, .	—			16,298	18	2
INCOME TAX :						
Payments to Inland Revenue Department of deductions for Income Tax, .	—			1,656	4	8
Payment to Pensions Fund of amounts stopped from Quarterly Salaries of Teachers, under the Act 42 & 43 Vic., c. 74, 1879,	—			23,553	18	0
Insurance Premiums paid over to North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., .	—			1,632	16	11
Monies paid to Vendors for School Requisites supplied,	—			1,892	14	11
Debits to the Grant from Ireland Development Fund for 1904-5,	—			963	11	11
Sundry debits to the Vote for 1904-1905,	—			863	16	2
Balance of Parliamentary Vote of 1904-1905 surrendered,	—			4,014	8	7
Balance on 31st March, 1906,	£			4,209	1	0
Total,				£1,467,813	13	0

NAMES OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF
NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND,
On March 31, 1906,

ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

	Year of Appointment
Sir HENRY BELLINGHAM, Bart., D.L.,	1890
Right Hon. CHRISTOPHER PALLES, Lord Chief Baron,	1890
Rev. HENRY EVANS, D.D.,	1890
Right Hon. Sir ROWLAND BLENNERHASSETT Bart., LL.D., D.L.,	1891
HIS HONOUR JUDGE SHAW,	1891
Rev. HAMILTON B. WILSON, D.D.,	1892
STANLEY HARRINGTON, Esq., J.P.,	1895
WM. R. J. MOLLOY, Esq., J.P.,	1895
Right Rev. MERVYN ARCHDALL, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe,	1897
WILLIAM JOSEPH MYLES STARRIE, Esq., M.A., LL.T.D. (<i>Resident Commissioner</i>),	1899
ANTHONY TRAILL, Esq., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.S.L., D.L., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin,	1901
Right Hon. LORD FREDERICK FITZGERALD,	1902
HIS HONOUR JUDGE CARTON,	1902
Rev. DAVID A. TAYLOR, M.A., D.D.,	1902
Right Hon. LORD KILLANIN,	1904
Most Rev. PATRICK FOLEY, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin,	1905
EDWARD JOHN GWYNN, M.A., F.T.C.D.,	1905
GERALD DEASE, Esq., D.L.,	1905
Right Hon. MR. JUSTICE ROSS,	1905
RICHARD BAGWELL, Esq., M.A., D.L.,	1905

DUBLIN CASTLE,

14th August, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Seventy-second Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for the year 1905.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), A. P. MACDONNELL.

The Secretaries to the Commissioners
of National Education,
Marlborough-street,
Dublin.

1001	INTERNATIONAL ABSTRACTS—Foreign Countries. Years 1894-1903-04.	Price 1s. 6d.
1002	do. do. Eastern India. 1894-1903 and 1904-1904.	Price 1s. 3d.
1003	do. do. United Kingdom, 1905. Vol. I.	Price 7s. 8d.
1004	do. do. do. Vol. II.	Price 1s. 2d.
1005	do. do. do. Duties, 1905.	Price 2s.
1006	do. do. do. Shipping Statement. 1904.	Price 3s. 1d.
1007	do. do. do. British and Foreign Trade and Industrial Conditions. Memo- randa, Tables and Charts. Prepared by the Board of Trade. First and Second Series, and Index.	Price 7s.
1008	do. do. do. Trade of. Years 1893-1900 to 1903-1904.	Price 1s. 3d.
1009	do. do. do. Tables relating to British Colonies, Possessions, and Protec- torates. Part XXVIII. 1903.	Price 7s.
1010	do. do. do. Abstract of the British Empire. Years 1900-1904.	Price 10s.
1011	do. do. do. Tariffs, as modified by Treaties; comes into force 1st March, 1906.	Price 1s. 10d.
1012	do. do. do. Customs—Great Britain. 1904.	Price 1s. 6d.
1013	do. do. do. Customs—Foreign Duties, 1905.	Price 2s. 3d.
1014	do. do. do. Hours of Labour—Report on the Changes in; 1904.	Price 7d.
1015	do. do. do. New Customs Tariff as Modified by Treaties with Germany and Italy.	Price 7d.
1016	do. do. do. New Customs Tariff.	Price 7d.
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1023	do. do. do. Vol. II. Chap. VII. Supplement (A). Bahr el Ghazal.	Price 1s.
1024	do. do. do. Production, and Non-Effective Pay of the Army. Royal Warrant.	Price 1s.
1025	do. do. do. Short Histories of. Nos. 1 to 67.	Price 1d.
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1028	do. do. do. Revised Supplement, 1906.	Price 1s.
1029	do. do. do. Catalogue. 1906. Corrected to 31st Dec., 1905.	Price 1s.
1030	do. do. do. Consecutive List. 31st Dec., 1905.	Price 6d.
1031	do. do. do. 7th Edition.	Price 6s.
1032	do. do. do. Board.	
1033	do. do. do. No. XVIII. Means of Escape in case of Fire in certain Factories and Workshops.	Price 2d.
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1038	do. do. do. 31, Broadway, Westminster, viz.:—	
1039	do. do. do. 1. New South Wales. 2. Victoria. 3. South Australia. 4. Queensland.	
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1041	do. do. do. 8. Orange River Colony.	Price 1d. each.
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1045	do. do. do. North and South America. 1904-05.	Price 21.
1046	do. do. do. The Age of. By Sir E. Hart, K. C. 3 Vols.	Price 31s. 6d.
1047	do. do. do. A complete collection of Treaties, &c., between Great Britain and other Powers as far as they relate to Commerce and Navigation, &c. By Sir E. Hart, K. C. Vols. I. to X. 1914.	Price 15s. each.
1048	do. do. do. Vol. XI (Index vol.) and Vol. XII. 1905-1901.	Price 10s. each.
1049	do. do. do. Trade, Commerce, and Finance and Miscellaneous Commercial Information.	Price 1d.
1050	do. do. do. Gazette, Monday.	Price 1d.

THE
SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF
NATIONAL EDUCATION
IN IRELAND
SCHOOL YEAR 1905-6.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command



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